

# Hawaiian Gazette.

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HONOLULU, H. I.: TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1899.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 2108.

## Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

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tion made to order

## DREYFUS IS GUILTY

So Says the Court Martial Which  
Tried Him.

### GENERAL DISCUST AT VERDICT

Verdict is Condemned by Almost  
Every Newspaper in Europe—  
May Yet be Pardoned.

#### THE JUDGMENT.

RENNES, Sept. 9.—The text of the judgment is as follows: "Today, the 9th of September, 1899, the court-martial of the Tenth Region Army Corps, deliberating behind closed doors the president put the following question: 'Is Alfred Dreyfus, Brevet Captain, Fourteenth Regiment of Artillery, probationer on the general staff, guilty of having, in 1894, entered into machinations or held relations with a foreign power or one of its agents to induce it to commit hostility or undertake war against France, or procure it the means thereof by delivering the notes and documents mentioned in the document called the bordereau, according to the decision of the Court of Cassation of June 3, 1899?' "The votes were taken separately, beginning by the inferior grade and youngest in the last grade, the president having given his opinion last. The court declares on the question by a majority of five votes to two, 'Yes, the accused is guilty.' "The majority agreed that there are extenuating circumstances, in consequence of which and on the request of the Commissary of the Government, the president put the question, and received again the votes in the above mentioned form. "As a result, the court condemns, by a majority of five votes to two, Alfred Dreyfus to the punishment of ten years' detention."

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—A cable to the Sun from Rennes says: While groups of soldiers threw dice in the courtyard of the Lycee this afternoon seven French officers did an act which history will place side by side with the judgment of Platte. The Roman Governor crucified an innocent man to please a mob. This tribunal has condemned an innocent man to satisfy the vanity of a few Generals. The parallel runs farther; the martyr of 2,000 years ago incarnated virtue and the regeneration of the race. The victim of today typifies the truth and righteousness of modern civilization. Calvary involved more than the fate of the Jewish people, and the Dreyfus case signifies more than the political future of France, which it directly concerns. The consequences of today's event will be so far-reaching and so important to the vital interests of humanity at large that the fate of the individual directly affected can hardly enter into account in estimating what the future portends.

It is not even worth while to denounce the five men whose voices have brought France face to face with the most terrible crisis in her bloody history. They stand for that element which makes Europe an armed camp in time of peace. They represent that new thing in ethics, "military justice." They typify that which descends upon France about once in a generation—arrogance, intolerance and blind discontent with the existing order of things.

Today's dispatches said that the verdict of condemnation, after the refusal of the judges to hear Colonel Schwarzkoppen and Panizzardi, the only witnesses whose evidence would clearly demonstrate the prisoner's guilt or innocence, would mean the existence of a military revolutionary plot. It is impossible at this moment to enter into a discussion on this ominous subject. Tomorrow will probably pass without startling events in Paris. Danger of this kind never appears at the moment it is expected in France. It is when the precautions are relaxed that the blow falls, and so it may prove ere long. It will, perhaps, be better to await a calmer hour before entering into a consideration of what portends for this distracted country. The shouts of the misguided people of Rennes are ringing in the ears of the correspondents as they acclaim today's crime against justice, and the sound does not conduce to a sober study of such a momentous problem.

Turning, then, to the concrete events of the day, this is what has happened: However passion may have killed sympathy for Dreyfus in the public mind in this last ordeal it is not begrudged to his wife. The day has been a greater trial to her than to her hus-



CAPTAIN DREYFUS.  
(From His Latest Portrait.)

\*\*\* The court-martial at Rennes, by a vote of 5 to 2 declared Cap-  
\*\*\* tain Dreyfus guilty.  
\*\*\* Owing to extenuating circumstances, his punishment was fixed  
\*\*\* at ten years' imprisonment.  
\*\*\* He has already served five years in a cell, which counts as  
\*\*\* double time; hence it is expected that he will be released almost  
\*\*\* at once.  
\*\*\* Unless pardoned, Dreyfus within eight days must submit again  
\*\*\* to the terrible ceremony of public degradation.

\*\*\*\*\*  
\*\*\*\*\*

A POSSIBLE PARDON.  
RENNES, Sept. 11.—The judges of the Dreyfus court-martial today by mutual agreement, expressed to the President of the Republic through General Lucas, the commander of the army corps at Rennes, their sincere desire that Dreyfus would not be submitted to a fresh degradation. When Labori's secretary informed Dreyfus of this action he was greatly affected and said: "I still have hopes."

PARIS, Sept. 11.—The Journal des Debats says it hopes that after the Rennes verdict the sentiment of humanity will find scope, even in the most desperate of conflicts. Public opinion, it adds, is quite prepared for the eventualty of Dreyfus' pardon.  
NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—A cable to the Sun from Paris says: There will be a Cabinet Council at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning to decide whether or not it would be advisable to summon the Chambers to meet at once. It is believed Meline, who was Premier of the last Ministry, has sent circulars to his followers urging them to add their signature to those already secured to a request for the convocation of the Chambers. In case Meline obtains a legal number of signatures the defeat of the Government is certain. On the other hand the Government has a chance of victory if it summons Parliament to meet for the defense of the republic.

Meline and a Socialist member of the present Cabinet, who holds the portfolio of the Minister of Commerce, had an hour's interview with Premier Waldeck-Rousseau today and promised the Government the support of the Socialists in the present crisis. It is believed that the Cabinet at its meeting tomorrow will also consider the question of what action should be taken in the event that Dreyfus should ask that his case be again submitted to the Court of Cassation.  
Mathieu Dreyfus was called to Paris today by Joseph Reinach, journalist, for the purpose of holding an interview with Premier Waldeck-Rousseau, who is reported as advising the family not to appeal to the Court of Cassation, as the prisoner will be pardoned on January 1.  
The proceedings in Dreyfus' appeal for a military court of revision are: Appeal is first filed with the Rennes tribunal; then it goes to the Seine tribunal; from there it is sent to the Military Governor of Paris, who summons the court. The court then appoints a reporter to read over the proceedings. These formalities will occupy so much time that it is believed the appeal will not be heard for a month.

A cable to the Sun from Rennes says: Meline says her husband's past punishment in a cell on Devil's Island counts double. That is, as he was confined in a cell for nearly five years, this punishment is equivalent to ten years' imprisonment in a military fortress. She says her husband will be a free man on October 13. An eminent French lawyer confirms this statement.

The answer to Dreyfus' appeal is expected within ten days or two weeks. If the decision is adverse and Dreyfus is sent to Corsica his wife may accompany him. She will not be allowed to live with him, but will have the privilege of visiting the prisoner on regular days.  
During the Dreyfus trial between eight and nine million words were sent from this place by telegraph. The receipts amounted to £18,000. After the verdict and sentence were announced on Saturday 3,000 direct telegrams were sent.  
RENNES, Sept. 11.—A state of calm prevails here. All the troops and gendarmes quartered in the town and its environs have left, and the journalists and others interested in the trial have departed since Saturday. The cafes, which for the last few weeks have been thronged with excited crowds, are deserted.  
This afternoon a solitary gendarme paced up and down before the military prison, and there was not a policeman or a soldier near the Lycee, which last week resembled a barracks. Workmen were busily dismantling the courtroom and packing the chairs, tables and benches on a trolley-car outside.

Mme. Dreyfus visited her husband in the prison this afternoon, but not the slightest interest was shown in the meeting by the population. She found him as calm as yesterday. The prisoner smoked a pipe today for the first time in many days, which indicated that he was in better spirits than could be expected.

## SECRETARY OF WAR

The Administration Candidate for  
Vice President.

### MCKINLEY AND ROOT THE TICKET

Signor Marconi's Wireless Tele-  
graphy to be Tried in the  
United States Navy.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—There are whisperings in political circles that Elihu Root, Secretary of War, is likely to be the Administration candidate for the Republican nomination for Vice-President. President McKinley has favored the renomination of his running mate, but Mr. Hobart's health will probably prevent him from again accepting office.

Vice-President Hobart is suffering from an ailment of the heart that is a constant menace to his life. Cheering reports were sent out from his bedside when he was confined to his home in this city, but the physicians have admitted that he was in an exceedingly critical condition much of the time.

CHICAGO, Sept. 11.—A special to the Times-Herald from Washington says: There are whisperings in political circles that Elihu Root, Secretary of War, is likely to be the Administration candidate for the Republican nomination for Vice-President.

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#### WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—Rear-Admiral Bradford, Chief of the Bureau of Equipment, has been informed that Signor Marconi will come to Washington to discuss with him the proposed experiments with wireless telegraphy. The visit of Signor Marconi is the result of a conference held with him by Lieutenant-Commander J. S. Colwell, stationed in London as naval attaché of this Government. According to Rear-Admiral Bradford's understanding, Signor Marconi will bring with him a complete wireless telegraphy equipment. Rear-Admiral Bradford will recommend that one of the vessels of the navy be set aside for the experimental work. It is proposed to place the receiver on shore, and the war ship will communicate with it from varying distances. By this means it is believed the system can be developed and the value of it can be definitely determined.

#### TREASURY'S BIGGEST DAY.

Contained More Gold Yesterday Than  
Ever Before.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—There was more gold in the Treasury today than the Government has ever had before at one time. The net gold and bullion, including \$100,000,000 reserved for the redemption of United States notes, as reported at the Treasury Department today, was \$251,618,132. The amount never reached \$200,000,000 until August of last year, when it was a little more than \$217,000,000. The actual amount of gold coin in the Treasury today was \$195,812,840, and of gold bullion \$128,904,821, making a total of \$324,717,661, against which gold certificates to the value of \$73,099,528 are outstanding.

#### TRANSPORTS TO COME.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 10.—Owing to the repairs which must be made on the Sherman, that transport will sail on September 21st instead of on the 15th, taking the Thirtieth Regiment. The two remaining battalions of the Thirty-fourth will embark on the Belgian King next Friday. The Thirty-first Regiment will sail on the Grant on the 18th. The Twenty-seventh has been assigned to the Tacoma and the George W. Elder, which sail on the 19th and 20th respectively. The Twenty-sixth Regiment, from Plattsburg, N. Y., and the Thirty-third, from Houston, Tex., are expected to arrive the last of this week.

#### NOTABLE DEATHS.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—Leopold George Frederick Agar-Ellis, Viscount Clifden died today in his seventy-first year.

BALTIMORE (Md.), Sept. 11.—Chief Justice Charles B. Roberts of the Fifth Judicial District is dead at his home in Westminster, aged fifty-seven years.

He was a Democratic member of the Forty-fourth and Fifty-fifth Congresses.

#### NO TRACE OF ANDREE.

GOTHENBURG (Sweden), Sept. 11.—The steamer Antarctic, which left Helsingborg, Sweden, on May 25th last, with an expedition under Professor A. G. Nathorst, was spoken off the Skaw, the northern extremity of Jutland, Denmark, today on her return from her search along the northwest coast of Greenland for Professor Andree. She reported that she had found no trace of the missing aeronaut.

#### THE CULGOA TO BE SOLD.

The Culgoa, one of the ships bought by Admiral Dewey and attached to the Asiatic station, is to be appraised, preparatory to being offered at public sale.

#### DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.

Among Them Dr. Pfleger Who  
Was Born in This City.

Among the through passengers on the Nippon Maru is a German party composed of Generals Baron Von Korff and Count Reventlow, Dr. Pfleger, Mrs. F. Zumbro, Mrs. Richter, and Messrs. Mayer, Beckman, Gerlach and Hahnbzober. The party is on a tour of the world for pleasure and recreation.

Count Reventlow and Baron Von Korff are retired generals of the German army, the former from the artillery and the latter from the cavalry. The Baron is the author of many interesting books of travels. Both the gentlemen have been very prominent in German affairs.

Dr. Pfleger is young and a near relative of the Hackfelds. He left the Islands when a small boy and returns now for the first time, a professor of one of the greatest universities in the world. Although he will proceed with the party on the Nippon he expects to return to Honolulu from India via Australia and the various South Sea Islands groups in about a year's time. The rest of the party returning direct to Germany. Dr. Pfleger has a two years' leave of absence from the university and expects in that time to gather a great deal of information in regard to the fauna, flora and general physical and geological condition of the many countries he will visit.

#### TO GET \$5,000 EACH.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—The State Department will refer the whole subject of Italian lynching at Talalialah, La., to Congress. It is expected that Congress will pass an appeal bill for an indemnity of \$5,000 for each of the subjects of King Humbert who was lynched.

Ambassador Fava returned to Washington today after an absence of almost a year. He visited the State Department this morning to pay his respects, and had a conference of half an hour with Assistant Secretary Criddle. He was informed that the United States would, in all probability, as an act of courtesy, make an allowance of \$5,000 in the case of each Italian subject lynched for the benefit of the family of the victim of the lawlessness.

#### ANOTHER STEAMSHIP ORDERED.

Another big freight steamship has been ordered built for the American-Hawaiian line, whose local agents are Williams, Dimond & Co. The Roaches have been given the contract. Three steamships are already being built for the company, the Hawaiian and American at Roaches' yards and the Californian at the Union Iron Works. They will run between Honolulu, San Francisco and New York.

#### KING ALEXANDER WARNED.

VIENNA, Sept. 11.—The Austro-Hungarian and Russian government have sent warning to King Alexander of Serbia not to precipitate a revolution by sentencing to death any of the Radical leaders in connection with the recent conspiracy to assassinate former King Milan.

#### FOREIGN NEWS NOTES.

James B. Eustis, Ambassador to France during the second Cleveland administration and formerly United States Senator from Louisiana, died at his summer home in Newport, R. I., of pneumonia.

Admiral Dewey has sailed from Gibraltar for New York. Rear Admiral Sampson will command the fleet that welcomes Dewey.

The deal has been completed by which the McIlvorn Syndicate of New York will control the whole of the salmon-canning industries of British Columbia.

The Duke of Westminster's Flying Fox won the St. Leger, with Lord William Bessborough's Calman second.  
Sir Julian Pauncefote's new title is Baron Pauncefote of Preston, Gloucestershire.



## THE GLADYS AGAIN

Bonnie Dundee Again Defeated in the First-Class Yacht Race.

## THE REGATTA A GREAT SUCCESS

List of the Winning Boats—How the Myrtle and Healea Clubs Entered—Tales of Friends.

Another Regatta Day has come and gone and this was even more successfully celebrated than the last, which is saying a good deal. At the Myrtle and Healea club-houses the members vied with each other in doing the most for their guests. Both houses were gaily decorated for the occasion with flags and palm leaves interspersed with the club colors. The ceiling of the Healea clubroom was an especially artistic piece of work and showed plainly the handiwork of some of the club's lady friends. Ice cream and cakes, with lemonade and other good things, were dispensed bountifully by both clubs and partaken of with the greatest impartiality by all. The Healea boys and girls at the Myrtle ice cream and danced to the Myrtle music just as freely as they did at their own house, and the Myrtle boys and girls returned the compliment in the same spirit. In fact, it might have been one club with two houses but for the prevailing colors and the races between the two. When these took place and the honor of the club was at stake, it was different—till the race was over. Both club-houses were packed with visitors the living day, dancing being kept up at both with very slight intermissions.

On the waterfront a dense mass of humanity lined all points of vantage along the wharves, filled all the chairs provided on the Pacific Mall wharf, and occupied all the vacant space on the big steamship Lennox, moored alongside. The Government band occupied the poop-deck of this vessel and discoursed lively music throughout the day, especially about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when the transport Columbia came in and anchored out in the stream, the band of the Thirty-fourth Infantry on board furnishing additional music.

On the judges' stand, which consisted of a large pontoon moored in the stream, a large awning was spread which added much to the comfort of those whom business called there. A splendid lunch was served to the officials at noon by J. W. Chapman, the caterer for the occasion, and there were liquid refreshments to help wash it down. Owing to some delay in getting the pontoon moored in the right spot it was 10 o'clock before the first of the day's events was called.

### THE RACES.

The first was the five-oared whale-boat race, course spar buoy and return. Harry Evans' Moanahua and the pilotboat were the only entries. The latter had the advantage going out but on the return were overhauled by the Moanahua crew which won a closely contested race. The time of the winning boat was 18 minutes, 10 seconds. Next came the senior 6-oared sliding-seat barge, course, from judges' stand out, the channel to spar buoy, passing on port side, thence back to start; the entries being Myrtle and Healea boats. This was the event of the day. The Healea took the water first and got a good start, increasing their lead at the lighthouse to about a length. This they kept on increasing till the first half of the course was rowed. A bad turn, however, allowed the Myrtles to close up much of the gap and a splendid race ensued on the homeward trip, neither boat having much the advantage until opposite the boat-houses, when the Healea made a surprising spurt, and by the time the line was crossed had put a clear half-dozen lengths of daylight between the other boat. The Myrtles were done up and could not respond when the Healea spurred. Time, 12:27 2-5.

The "Old-Timers" race did not come off owing to objections to the make-up of the Myrtle crew. The judges declared no race, but the Myrtle crew went over the course just for practice. Next to the barge race, interest centered in the first-class yacht race between the Gladys and Bonnie Dundee. It was just 10:42 when Starter Wilson's pistol cracked as the yachts crossed the line, the Bonnie leading by about 10 seconds. At the bell buoy the Gladys had caught up and passed her competitor. She reached the Vauiki stakeboat at 11:19, a minute and a half ahead of the Bonnie. The Gladys passed the bell buoy on the return at 11:35 and the Bonnie Dundee one minute later. Both yachts were becalmed for a time off the harbor, but at the second turn off Pearl Harbor the Gladys was four minutes behind the Bonnie, the latter's time being 12:42. She made this up, however, before the entrance to the channel was reached, passing the bell buoy ahead of the Bonnie some four minutes. She crossed the line 5 minutes, 40 seconds ahead of the Bonnie, having beaten President Dole's yacht twice in one week over the same course in different weather. T. W. Hobron sailed the Gladys and Judge Wilcox the Bonnie Dundee.

The second-class yacht race was between the Heleia and Hawaii, the latter sailed by L. A. Thurston and the former by Harry Whitney. It was a close race to the bell buoy, but from there the Heleia forged ahead and won the Hawaii by 5 or 6 minutes, beating her in by 14 minutes, 54 seconds.

Three boats started in the 6-oared canoe race, Waikiki, Laloa and Kaka-

ako, the second one taking the lead and holding it to the finish. Time, 7 minutes, 50 1/2 seconds.

In the third-class yacht race the starters and their time is given as follows: Myrtle, 2:21:43; Pokili, 2:33:31; Abbie M., 2:52:30; Edith L., 2:54:53; Volante, 3:15:20.

The diving contest was won by Kulwa, who remained under water 1 minute and 2 seconds. He also took the half-mile swimming race in 14:13 4-5, there being no one to swim against him.

The 100-yard swimming race went to Dan Renear, without opposition, in 1 minute and 1 second.

There were five starters in the steamer-boats race, the Mauna Loa's boat coming in first in 13:33 and the Keauhou second.

The sailing canoe race was captured by Kakaako with Kanohioleake second.

The yacht Norna's crew took the 4-oared dingy race in good shape, but there was a long delay in the start, and it is doubtful whether anybody concerned has yet found out what sort of a boat should be allowed to enter in a dingy race.

The Myrtles and Healeas were both represented in the 6-oared sliding seat barge, for members of clubs who have not rowed in any race outside of a club. It was won by the Myrtles in 13 minutes, 38 2-5 seconds, against 14:11 for the Healea boat.

Five of the 2-oared shoreboats showed up out of the twelve entered, the Erin taking first money, Mayflower second and Benicia third.

## MATTERS ON MAUI

Teachers in Haleakala Crater.

The September Monthly of the Makawao Literary Society—Catalogue Sell Well at Auction.

MAUI, Sept. 16, 1899.—During Thursday evening, the 14th, the September "Literary" of the Makawao society took place at the residence of F. W. Hardy of Makawao. Perfect weather and the light of a brilliant moon attracted people even from Spreckelsville and Kahului as well as from the different localities of Makawao district. The following program was rendered:

Music.....Maunaloa Seminary Girls Series of Tableaux from the drawings of C. D. Gibson.

1. "A dream."
2. "This can happen" (the American father may be amazed at finding his English son-in-law not an undesirable article).
3. "A Little Story" (told by a sleeve).
4. "The Old Tune."
5. "The Last Day of Summer."
6. "That Delicious Moment" (When you find you are asked to take into dinner the girl who yesterday refused you).
7. "Their Presence of Mind" (They had been in their room but a moment when they were startled by a knock).
8. Puzzle (Find the wife of the man telling the story).

Music.....Seminary Girls Farce in one act—"The Widow's Propositions."

Widow Bedott.....W. O. Alken  
Tim Crane.....F. W. Hardy  
Elder Sniffles.....Seminary Girls  
Music.....Refreshments.

The tableaux were applauded, the music encored and the farce created laughter.

Miss Cook and Baber of Chicago who have been so prominent in the last Summer School, made a trip into the crater of Haleakala during the week. A party composed of Misses Cook, Baber, Simpson and Steele, Messrs. D. D. Baldwin and C. W. Baldwin started from Maunaloa Seminary Tuesday morning. They spent Tuesday night at "Craiglelea," Wednesday night in the crater, and returned to the Seminary early Thursday evening, delighted with their excursion.

On the 15th, at Puuomalei, Makawao, 100 head of cows were sold at auction by L. von Tempsey. The prices brought for milk cows ranged all the way from \$18 to \$70 per head.

A. Enos & Co. of Wailuku are not to deliver the 1900 head of cattle recently sold to Gear, Lansing & Co. until January 1, 1900.

Miss Annie Smith, formerly a teacher at Maunaloa Seminary, is now matron of Weston Hall, Northfield Seminary.

Kahului—Sailed, Sept. 13, the brigantine Geneva, Andrew Aas master, for Tacoma, in ballast.

Weather: Very warm and dry.

NO REVOLT IN VENEZUELA.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—Senator Pardo, the Charge d'Affaires of Venezuela, this evening, in response to a cablegram sent by him, received a message from the Foreign Office of Venezuela, saying:

"The news of a new outbreak in Venezuela, published yesterday, is without foundation."

George H. Williams has sold his Kaunapali property, near Hilo, for \$11,000 to J. S. Canario. This is good sugar of cane land.

## BRITISH CABINET

Will Place a Time Limit for a Conference at Cape Town.

## VIRTUALLY AN ULTIMATUM SENT

Report That British and Boers Have Already Come Into Conflict on the Frontier.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—The Cabinet council were today attracted greater public attention than any meeting of the Ministers for years past.

A well-dressed crowd of 2000 to 3000 people impatiently thronged the precincts of the Foreign Office throughout the session, eagerly scrutinizing the faces of those coming and going in the hope of obtaining a glimmering of the outcome of the momentous meeting. The generals were enthusiastically cheered as they appeared, the crowd evidently understanding that they had been summoned to be in readiness in the event of the Ministers wishing their advice.

Mr. Chamberlain, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and the Earl of Selborne, the Under Secretary, were the first arrivals among the officials, and were followed by Field Marshal Lord Wolseley, the commander-in-chief of the army; General Sir Redvers Buller, who, it is said, will have the field command in the event of a war with the Transvaal, and General Sir Evelyn Wood, adjutant-general.

The arrival of Lord Salisbury, the Premier, was the signal for tremendous cheering. Next came the Duke of Devonshire, the lord president of the local Government Board, and the Earl of Halsbury, the Lord High Chancellor who passed unnoticed.

As showing the importance of the meeting of the council, Under Secretaries Wynham of the War Department, and Broderick of the Foreign Office, were summoned to attend. By 10 o'clock all the Cabinet Ministers were present. It was reported that Mr. Balfour, the First Lord of the Treasury, would not agree with some of his colleagues in the Cabinet, and there was some talk of a split.

The first indication of the possible decision of the Cabinet came from the Stock Exchange, where the tone recovered on the report that the Ministers had decided not to send an ultimatum to the Government of the Transvaal, but to insist that the Transvaal must agree to a conference at Cape Town. It is too early yet, however, to give this as definite information of the action contemplated or taken.

The Ministers came out arm in arm, laughing and chatting, greatly contrasting with the manner in which they went in. Lord Salisbury again received an ovation.

Although the Foreign Office has not given out a statement the general impression was that no ultimatum would be sent to the Transvaal at present and that a time limit will be placed for a conference at Cape Town.

CAPE TOWN, (South Africa), Sept. 7.—It is reported here tonight that Boers and British troops have come into collision on the frontier between the Transvaal and British Bechuanaland, west of Pretoria. The news caused intense excitement and much foreboding in Cape Town, for the peace party here fears that even one incident in the embittered state of feeling may provoke war.

### G. A. R. ENCAMPMENT.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 7.—The thirty-third national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic came to an end tonight. The election of a commander-in-chief, which it was supposed would be settled only after a warm contest, was conducted and carried out in the most peaceable manner imaginable. Colonel Albert D. Shaw of Watertown, N. Y., was unanimously elected to the highest office of the organization, after Judge Leo Rassier of St. Louis had declined to be a candidate.

### KANSAS MEN AT HONGKONG.

KANSAS CITY (Mo.), Sept. 6.—A cablegram to the Star from Hongkong, dated today, says: "The United States transport Tartar, with the Twentieth Kansas Regiment aboard, arrived here this morning. All well."

The Tartar left Manila Sunday and will stop next at Nagasaki on its way to San Francisco.

### GOOD ENOUGH TO TAKE

The finest quality of loaf sugar is used in the manufacture of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and the roots used in its preparation give it a flavor similar to that of maple syrup, making it very pleasant to take. As a medicine for the cure of coughs, colds, influenza, croup and whooping cough it is unequalled by any other. It always cures, and cures quickly. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., wholesale agents for H. I., and all druggists and dealers.

## Bloodless Girls

Doctors have given the Greek name Anæmia, meaning "bloodlessness" to a disease which is much more prevalent among young women than is generally believed. In its early stages the disease is not marked by any decided symptoms and often makes considerable advance before its presence is noticed. An unusual feeling of fatigue after slight exercise, breathless and pallor are the first noticeable signs. In anæmia the blood becomes thin, the heart flabby, the skin pale and waxy. If the disease become chronic (persistent anæmia) it often results fatally. The one successful method of treating this disease is to build up the blood. The best blood builder in the world is



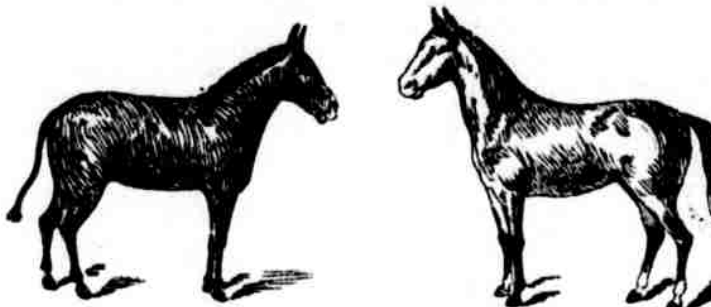
## Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People

This remedy has cured more cases of anæmia than all others combined.

Miss Cordelia Moore, of Malone, N. Y., until recently, has been a life-long invalid from palpitation of the heart and weakness of the blood. In speaking of this experience she said: "I was in a terrible condition. I could not eat. My face was ghastly white, and my hands were almost transparent. I was so weak it was utterly impossible for me to go up stairs. I met a friend who spoke of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and advised me to try them. Before the first box was used I began to regain my appetite and felt better generally. I bought six more boxes and took them. I grew strong rapidly and gained in flesh. I became better in every way. I never felt better in my life than now, and consider myself cured. I cannot say too much regarding Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People."—From the Gazette, Malone, N. Y.

No discovery of modern times has proved such a blessing to mankind as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Acting directly on the blood and nerves, invigorating the body, regulating the functions, they restore the strength and health in the exhausted patient when every effort of the physician proves unavailing.

These pills are sold in boxes at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, and may be had of all druggists, or direct by mail from Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.



## Ex Martha Davis:

A large invoice of young, broke stock, consisting of

Oregon Mules (All Sizes)

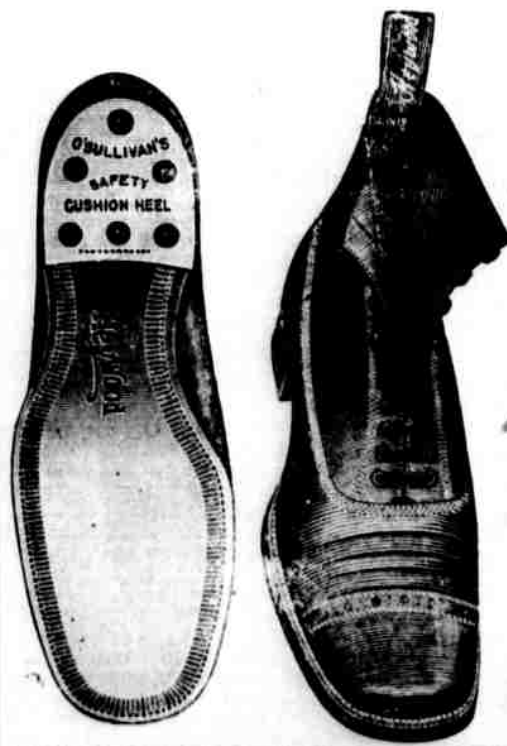
Buggy Horses,

Wagon Horses,

Dray Horses.

This stock will be sold at low figures as a large shipment is in transit.

G. SCHUMAN,  
FORT STREET.



Made in Worcester, Mass.

OUR PATROL SHOE

Extra Quality, Calf Vamp, Leather Lined Rubber Heel.

Positively

Waterproof

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## Artificial Fertilizers.

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Free of attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist. All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect. For further particulars apply to Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.

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Write for prices and description of the articles you want in

CROCKERY,  
GLASSWARE,  
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STERLING SILVER,  
RICH CUT GLASS,  
ART PORCELAINS,  
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TINWARE,  
ALUMINUMWARE,  
WOODENWARE AND KITCHEN  
UTENSILS OF ALL KINDS.

We have a large and well-selected stock and are desirous of increasing our business with the other Islands. Your correspondence and orders will be carefully attended to.

Having a professional packer, we can always insure you against any breakage.

When our catalogue is ready we will send you one.

Write for it now stating what articles you want.

Complete outfit of CROCKERY, GLASS, CUTLERY and KITCHEN UTENSILS, including STOVE...\$50.00

Sets of Crockery in four patterns, 56 pieces.....\$7.90

Fine Blown Tumblers.....75c doz.

Ordinary Tumblers.....50c doz.

All lines 5 per cent off if you pay cash.

You will be surprised how much you can save by sending us your orders.

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LIMITED.

IMPORTERS OF  
Crockery, Glassware and House  
Furnishing Goods.

Sole Agents:

JEWEL STOVES for coal or wood.  
GURNEY CLEANABLE REFRIGERATORS.  
BEST BLUE FLAME WICKLESS OIL STOVES.  
PRIMUS OIL STOVES.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

## Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.

IS WARRANTED TO CLEANSE THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

Cures Old Sores.  
Cures Sores on the Neck.  
Cures Sore Legs.  
Cures Blackhead or Pimple on the Face.  
Cures Scurvy.  
Cures Ulcers.  
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.  
Cures Glandular Swellings.  
Cures the Blood from all Impure Matter.  
From whatever cause arising.  
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pain. It removes the cause from the blood and bones. As this mixture is present to the late, age, warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES.

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles 25, 50, each, and in cases containing six times the quantity. It is sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

### CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the bottle without which none are genuine.

CASTLE & COOKE, LTD.

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The Ewa Plantation Co.  
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The Standard Oil Co.  
The George F. Blake Steam Pump & Weston's Centrifugals.  
The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co., of Boston.  
The Aetna Fire Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn.  
The Alliance Assurance Co., of Boston.







## Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

PUBLISHED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1899.

## SPURNED BY THE NEGROES.

The representative Negro conference in Chicago refused to give Booker Washington a hearing. He is declared by many of the most influential negroes to be a traitor to the cause of the race progress. This hostile attitude is due to ignorance and the bad influence of the negro preachers, and demagogues. The best friends of the race have, since the war, been suspected by a majority of the people of the race of selfishness.

Booker Washington tells the negroes to get an industrial training, and make themselves the equal of the white man in education, and in thrift. He virtually tells them not to force themselves into political affairs, until they are qualified to do so. This advice displeases the negro demagogues who are making a living out of the weak brethren who believe, through dense ignorance, that they have reached at a bound, since Emancipation, the plane which the white man has reached only through centuries of peril and suffering.

The dissatisfied preachers and politicians now favor the emigration of the negro to Africa. The failure of the Liberian republic is not even known to these preachers. The negro has abundance of elbow room in the Southern States, but he does not know how to use his advantages. He has soil and climate and opportunity, but little knowledge. In the evolution of the negro in America, the present stage of it discloses the white man as the master who is maintaining civilization, although there are many painful exceptions to this maintenance. He holds the older and ignorant negroes in check, while men like Booker Washington are trying to educate the black children to become good citizens. The character and habits of mature negroes as well as whites cannot be changed. As it was said in Boston a few years ago, the hope of the white race lies in the funerals of the mature people who cannot change their habits, and are forever blocking the wheels of progress. The industrial school keeps the negro on the land, instead of driving him away from it. It gives him a home, and that is the beginning of good citizenship. The old negroes, like the old settlers of New England, know nothing of the true theory of life, and suspect all new things.

## PRESIDENT JORDAN'S VIEWS.

In his book titled "Imperial Democracy," President Jordan, for whose virile thought and breadth of views, we have unbounded admiration, attempts to draw a "dead line" around the tropics, and declares that the white man cannot cross it with safety. He ventures to say that, "among hundreds of colonial experiments in Brazil, in India, in Africa, in China, there is not, today, such a thing as a self-supporting European colony in the tropics."

President Jordan is certainly not familiar with the facts, and especially ignores the underlying fact that, "man is the most cosmopolitan of mammals. He is putting limitations on men which do not exist." If he will read Olmsted's "Seaboard and Slave States" published in 1850, the book that especially enraged the slave owners of the South, he will find in it the argument advanced by every slave owner that slavery must be maintained, because the white man could not work in the cotton fields. Thirty years after the overthrow of slavery, thousands of white men were working successfully in the cotton fields, and, according to the last census, Southern white labor commanded nearly double the price of negro labor. So the "dead line" was pushed further towards the equator. The English settlers in Northern Queensland, a tropical country in which the sugar cane is largely cultivated, are thriving well, and are self-supporting. The Quarterly Review, in a recent issue quotes Sir Joseph Fayer, who had charge of the Lawrence Orphanage in India. He said, "Children could thrive in India as well as in England, not only in the hill stations, but in the very plains of Bengal." Improved sanitation has reduced the mortality of the British troops in India from 69 per 1000 to 12 per 1000. W. E. Curtis, recently reported that the French surgeons connected with the Panama canal, had entirely stopped the fearful mortality of the laborers in that deadly climate. Sir Charles Markham, gathering all the available information on the subject, shows that pure European families have been settled for upwards of two centuries in the tropics without loss of mental and physical vigor. There are enough white men at work in the fields, in Africa, in the West Indies, and in India, to show, beyond doubt, that the white man can, if he

chooses, thrive in the tropics. He carries his own "dead line" and can draw it where he pleases.

But the white man has never seriously undertaken to colonize the tropics. His expansion, heretofore, is in the temperate belt. His conquest of the tropics has not begun, excepting in Queensland and in parts of South Africa. Even in Hawaii, substantially under the control of Americans, there has been no attempt made to colonize Americans, but most energetic attempts to colonize Asiatics. Even the colonization of Portuguese was arrested in favor of the Asiatics. The movements of the white man toward the tropics, have been, naturally enough, governed by the question of profits, and not civilization. The temperate zones give men, today, better civilization, and better homes than can be had in the tropics. The United States will accommodate four hundred millions more of people. Australia will take the Englishmen without limit. At the same time the hope of riches, always delusive, and the climate will push the white man gradually into the tropics. But the white man in no place, either in New England or the West, or in Hawaii or in Australia will do manual labor so long as he can find an inferior race to do it for him. The sons of the Puritans leave manual labor on the New England farm at the first opportunity. Only when education, and the experimental stations have made the farm what it should be, and some day will be, will he return to it. Nor will the American farmer till the soil in the tropics, if he can help it. When he is driven to the wall, he will take up the hoe.

President Jordan is certainly correct, when he states that there can be no expansion in the Philippines, in the sense of a permanent settlement of Americans there. The Americans exclude the Chinese from the Republic, because they are afraid of them, their labor, their thrift, their economy, their intelligence. So also they fear the Japanese. In the Philippines the Chinese are already there, and their immigration will never be limited by any Federal law. They will dominate there in trade, just as they dominate in British Hongkong, and in British Singapore, and cut out the British merchants on all sides.

What Great Britain has done in her colonies because of experience and common sense, the United States will repeat, in the Philippines, establish general law and order, stop revolutions, and let the people work out their own salvation. This will be quite enough. It is not the "dead line" which will prevent general American colonization, in the tropics, but the want of sufficient profit. Hawaii has been wide open to the Americans and Europeans for seventy years, with the result that only 1975 pure Americans lived here in 1890. If the mission of the United States is to colonize the Philippines it will fail, because the average American will not take up the hoe. If the mission of the United States is to repeat British imperialism in the tropics that is another affair. President Jordan believes that American democracy cannot govern colonies with wisdom. Probably it cannot, but much valuable experience will be obtained by the sacrifice of some thousands of lives, and the expenditure of some millions of dollars in wars with weaker nations. The nation will be the wiser for it.

## END OF DREYFUS CASE.

The conviction of Dreyfus is not unexpected. There was evidence before the court martial of his authorship of the bordereau. It appears to be worthless, but at the same time, it is sufficient for a verdict of guilty. Our Anglo-Saxon juries often render compromise verdicts, and commit outrages on individuals.

The recommendation to mercy made by the court has some hidden meaning in it. It would seem as if the verdict was rendered in order to propitiate the army, and prevent some outbreak, and the recommendation to mercy was made in order to "break the fall."

We are not able to state how, and in what manner, the verdict may be reviewed. It is reported in one of the eastern journals that the Court of Cassation has the power of review. It is stated positively in another journal that the verdict and sentence is not final until it has been approved by the Minister of War. Until this power has been exercised, no final execution of any sentence will be made. Nor will Dreyfus be degraded. As the government of France is bound to secure justice, in spite of the wishes of the army, the world will wait, not patiently, however, for the correction of this outrage upon justice.

Today being a public holiday, the regular monthly number of The Searchlight was issued yesterday. This is by far the best number that has yet been issued and is replete with good articles. An increase in size from eight to twelve pages indicates prosperity and we are glad to believe The Searchlight has come to stay.

## DOWN WITH THE COWARDS.

The Bulletin as the representative of the Opposition to the government, now includes Gen. Hartwell among the "cowards" who hesitated about abandoning Hawaiian neutrality, during the Spanish war, and it sincerely believes that he is not a fit representative of the Territory in Washington. It sternly rebukes the sending of any "white feathers" to Washington, even if President McKinley has continued the "white feathers" in the highest Territorial offices.

Although Gen. Hartwell was rapidly promoted during the Civil war, and received the commission of Brigadier General for gallant services in battle, and was wounded four times, and is also, with President McKinley, a member of the Loyal Legion, the Opposition still believe that he wears the white feather.

Let the Opposition, therefore, forward at once to the President a certificate of the General's cowardice, countersigned cordially by the Special Diplomatic Agent, and demand a refusal of recognition. The certificate might be associated with some photographic views of the Spanish fleet off Diamond Head, and the serried ranks of the Opposition drawn up in arms on the shore, impatiently waiting for the word that unleashes the terrible dogs of war. As not one of the Opposition has smelt powder save as it is revealed in the terrors of an explosion of Chinese fire crackers, on some festive occasion, any sickly expression of woe appearing on the faces of these warriors may be explained as automatic or involuntary, and in no sense indicative of the vast resources of boundless courage within their breasts.

The certificate and the photographs ought to fetch the President, the Loyal Legion, and G. A. R. and crush the General. No doubt the President will at once repeat the Dreyfus incident in front of the White house, cut off his decorations, and send the General bound in chains to Necker Island for life.

In order to prevent any miscarriage of justice in the case, would not the Council of State vote a sum of money with which to defray the expenses of the Opposition in defending the character of Hawaii? The Opposition must not let this affair go by default. The editor of the late "Volcano," as one of the distinguished Opposition, could be a worthy, and more than worthy, missionary, in behalf of the Sufferers and the Disappointed.

## A PAINFUL CONTROVERSY.

The burning question, regarding the physical structure and conditions of the insides of Mother Earth, which Dr. Sereno Bishop and "Cacoethes Scribendi" are discussing is already as hot as lava itself. "Cacoethes Scribendi" in his published correspondence says the naked question is, "Is the lava of the earth's interior saturated with condensed gases under pressure in liquid or solid form?" Dr. Bishop, as usual, objects to the "nudity" of the question, but in the interests of science will, for the occasion, waive any objections on that score. The simple range of the discussion, and the ease with which a child may understand it is apparent, when one of the disputants, speaking of only a preliminary question states positively that under certain circumstances "the resultant liquid (in the Earth's bowels) is represented by CO<sub>2</sub>H<sub>2</sub>O—H<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>," and of course defiantly asks his opponent "how do you answer that?" There is a suggestion of fearful calamities, and promiscuous ruin in such a demoralizing combination and one feels like fleeing to the mountains for physical, or to Dr. Maxwell for scientific, protection. If there is any truth in it. The patient and bewildered citizen feels like taking off his hat and asking these magicians of the nether world, "Do you really think Mother Earth has any more dreadful things 'up her sleeve'?"

Now the whole truth of this matter like other truths "lies at the bottom of the well," as the proverb tells us. If the disputants will join their forces and will sink an artesian well from the centre of the Punchbowl crater, downward for 10,000 feet to the locality of the earth's hot inward about which they are having a luminous debate, they will find an oversupply of truth at the bottom of that well. Besides, they may, through a twelve-inch pipe, and the pressure below it obtain an unfailing stream of lava, which, by day and night, will rise in a fiery and grand column to the height of five hundred feet above Punchbowl. The supplying of the city with fuel from this source for all time to come, and its commercial value as volcanic fly paper which will attract and catch all of the tourists of the world, will count for nothing as against disposing of a controversy which seriously interferes with the sugar industry which is rather sensitive about the possibilities of badly regulated volcanic eruptions.

The old Schoolmen of the Dark Ages, discussed with learning and bitterness the important question: "Does a cherub have seven toes on each foot?" but it was a dispute that was insignificant in comparison with the one

in which our savants have drawn their rapiers on each other. The members of the Societas Science Society sit unmoved watching the gladiators, and do not indicate, like the Roman emperors, whether they will turn their thumbs up or down.

## AN AUSTRIAN VIEW OF THE BEET SUGAR QUESTION.

The Sugar Beet Gazette says that Messrs. Victor Heller and Ferdinand Goss of Vienna, Austria, representing a syndicate of the Austrian manufacturers of sugar, are visiting the States, during their journey to Japan. These men state to the editor of the Sugar Beet Gazette, that in their opinion the United States will produce their own sugar within a period of ten years, and will ultimately even become competitors as sellers of sugar in the world's markets.

These views are "too sanguine and optimistic." They disregard the natural history of all industrial enterprises which involve large capital and special training. The speculative period in the sugar beet industry is over. The illusions are gone. The brilliant prospectuses are thrown in the waste basket. The opinions of promoters, in the great majority of commercial enterprises, are generally unsound, and in the beet sugar industry, have no longer any weight.

If within ten years, the United States will supply its own sugar, mainly from the beet, it goes, without saying, that the value of the cane sugar industry will decline, because it will lose the protection of the tariff. But the safer estimate is that it will be twenty years before that condition exists.

It is claimed by the enthusiasts in the sugar beet industry that the knowledge and skill acquired by a better knowledge of agricultural science, the accurate observations of trained thinkers, makes it possible to reach profitable results in five years which could not be reached in twenty years, during the last generation. There is truth in this conclusion, but it is not yet a general truth.

It is said, in illustration of this rapid method of progress, that the intelligent farmers already see that the real profit to be obtained out of the sugar beet industry lies in the by-product of cattle food, and not in the sugar itself or in other words, the profits of the residue, of the beet, after the sugar is extracted, to be obtained from cattle feeding and the enriching of the soils by manures, will reduce the cost of beet sugar to a point where it will defy the competition of the cane sugar. Perhaps it may.

It is also said that the day of cheap labor in the tropics is over, that in the countries from which the laborers in the sugar cane fields have been drawn, India, China and Japan, the price of wages is gradually rising, and that, every year, the facilities for cheap and rapid transportation are increasing. If there is a permanent rise of wages, it will affect of course the cost of the cane sugars.

But there is, and will be, more and more, a sharp competition between the beet and cane sugar planters. The cost of producing cane sugar has been reduced to a surprisingly low figure. At the same time, brains and experience are reducing the cost of beet sugar. The unknown factor is the brain power at work in economical production. The raisin makers of California do now produce as good and cheap an article as that which comes from the Mediterranean, while they pay \$2.00 per day for labor as against 30 cents paid in Italy and Spain. Any one who makes a valuable prediction as to what the cost of beet sugar will be in the United States, must be familiar with the acute perceptions and the marvelous skill of the American mind in inventing labor saving devices. Every forecast of a limitation upon it, in the past, has been in error.

The American farmers are driven to the development of new industries, and that of beet sugar is one of the most promising.

At the same time the reduction in the cost of cane-sugar will go on, and under more civilized methods in the employment of labor and the correct application of scientific methods it should hold its own. The day of "the rule of thumb" practice is over. So the West Indies have discovered, with much sorrow, in the warfare between the cane and the beet, cane will be routed unless it makes its moves under the direction of specialists in agricultural science. There are too many bows and arrows in use by the Hawaiian planters, in spite of exceptional successes.

## THE SCHOOLS.

The Princess Kaiulani school in Palama shows the prosperity of the city. The children, about four hundred and fifty in number, are mainly from the poorer classes, but they are clean and neat, and indicate excellent management on the part of the teachers.

Owing to the insufficient appropriation for school furniture, there are no chairs in the general assembly room, and its floor is used for seating purposes. As the majority, if not all, of the scholars, are accustomed to this

## Hood's

Favorite Cathartic Pills

It is easy to purge, but that is not what is wanted. A mild but sure and undisturbing cathartic will set Nature to going, and relieve the head, the stomach, the liver and all the organs of the body

## CURE

from the many and dangerous evils of a clogged corporeal drainage.

Hood's Pills CURE Liver Ills, sick headache, biliousness, constipation, without purging, without pain, without violence.

## Liver Ills

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla. Sold by all druggists. 25c. Sent by mail on receipt of price, by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

primitive way of sitting, there is no special hardship in it.

The exercises in this, as well as in other schools, are far in advance of those seen in the majority of schools on the Mainland. As the industrial ideas prevail, the prospects are that these many children of mixed races will be better educated, in the best sense of the word, than the corresponding class in many of the rural districts of the United States.

In no place within the tropical belt has the Anglo-Saxon and European done as much for the education of the native races, as they have done in Hawaii. This is due entirely to the fixed purpose of the early missionaries. Merchants and traders establish no schools in foreign parts.

There is a wide field for sociological study in these schools. The Board of Education should institute the taking of a census in each school, by which ethnological and other important facts may be obtained and preserved for future use. Those who come after us should have before them the data, which can at present be obtained regarding the characteristics and differences, the aptitudes and capacity of every grade of child, whether purely native or mixed, or Asiatic or Portuguese. By securing data now, the value and accuracy of scientific work will be ready for the students and thinkers hereafter. Through the schools, the best knowledge of the social condition of the people may be obtained. The Board of Education should make most valuable contributions to the subject which covers the evolution of mixed races on these islands.

## REGATTA DAY.

The athletic exercises of Saturday, justify the establishment by law of one day in the year, for the object of sport and education. It is the stepping stone to something broader, and therefore better. It is wholesome and forces the thoughts out of ruts and channels. It is educational because it develops and exhibits skill in the brain and hand. It develops latent faculties, and latent desires for what is pure and healthy in nature and art. It leads the young men to contemplate things as they are, and not as they are not. These athletics tend to take men away from that form of the business habit, which is about as bad as the opium habit, the dull and deadening effects of routine, which makes a mockery of wealth, and leaves the rich man the unhappy possessor of the white elephant of money which he cannot use with intelligence or advantage.

## The Planters' Monthly.

The September number of this popular monthly is just from the press. Editor Whitney, who has just returned from his annual vacation to the Mainland, announces the following table of contents for the current issue:

Notes on Current Topics.  
The Sugar Situation in New York September 1.  
Sugarcane Plantations on the Hawaiian Islands, 1872.  
Then and Now—1872-1899.  
Over Sea and Land.  
Improvement in Orange Culture.  
A Valuable Discovery.  
Commerce of the United States.  
Let the "Sugar Trust" Make the Beet Sugar.  
Enlarging Honolulu Harbor.  
The Mystery and Mastery of Irrigation.  
No Relief from Trusts.  
The Nation's Harbor.  
The Propagation of Plants.  
Fertilizer Legislation in the United States.  
Future of Cuba and Porto Rico.  
Technical Education in Germany.  
The Tropical Fruit Trade.  
England and the Nicaragua Canal.  
Some Keys to Success.  
The Commercial Side of Domestic Sugar-Growing.  
Sugar-Cane Nomenclature.  
Remarks of Secretary Wilson.  
Report of Hawaiian Sugar Companies.

## CHAMBERS SEES McKINLEY.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—Chief Justice Chambers of Samoa had a long interview with the President today respecting the present conditions in Samoa and the future outlook for the islands.

## NOT CRIPPLED YET

Opposition to Sugar Trust Still Alive.

And Will Probably Supply One Fourth of the Wholesale Trade of the United States.

A telegraph report was received and published a day or two since to the effect that the American Sugar Trust of New York had made contracts with nine-tenths of the grocers of the United States, which would secure all their sugar trade and ruin the independent refineries, including Mollenhauer, Doecher, Arbuckle and two or three others. This dispatch was probably exaggerated. The American Sugar Trust has for several years made contracts with the leading wholesale grocers to supply them with sugar at certain discounts if they would buy only from the Trust. These contracts have been renewed this year, and include about three-fourths of the grocers of the United States. This leaves one-fourth for the independent refineries, which is all that they can supply. Just what the terms of this year's contracts are will be learned by early mail. In the meanwhile the following clipping from a New York paper received by mail gives some information, under date of September 2, on the subject, though it is not decisive. It will be seen that the independent refineries are by no means crippled.

(H. M. W.)

James H. Post, representing the Mollenhauer Sugar Refining Company and the National Sugar Refining Company, says the trust expects to make a settlement with the National Wholesale Grocers' Association through the executive committee of that organization, September 1, by which it will give to the various members of the association, who are to agree to buy exclusively from it, an extra reduction, or rebate, to be paid through the various State associations. The agreement will also provide, as at present designed, that sales shall be made at prices named by the trust, from which dealers will deduct three-sixteenths of a cent per pound, and, if the bill is paid within ten days, an allowance of 1 per cent for cash. If this plan proves satisfactory the trust will give its customers within sixty days the one-eighth of a cent rebate mentioned above.

"If the trust obtains a grip on the market through the Wholesale Grocers' Association's executive committee, we will find a way of defending our business," says Mr. Post. "We will make it an object for the grocers—the wholesalers, I mean—to buy our sugar. We do not expect to have to go to the retailers, and will fight the trust on its own ground. We have plenty of money and are ready to spend it."

The trust's daily capacity is, conservatively speaking, 40,000 barrels. The two companies represented by Mr. Post turn out 6,000 barrels per day, the Arbuckles make 3,500 barrels, the Doecher refinery 3,500. McCann of Philadelphia has a capacity of 2,000; Revere of Boston 1,000; the New Orleans refineries, when in season, 1,000 barrels, including the best sugar companies, this is a total of 18,500. The independents are not closely united.

Willitt & Gray say: "Without any apparent reason, and plainly against the immediate interests of refiners, a reduction of 2-16 cent per pound was posted, which reduction applies to all the guaranteed sales made for delivery for the next four months. As every effort has been exerted for a long time past to make these forward sales as large as possible, it is unaccountable that the profits of the business should be wiped out without any apparent compensating gain. Of course, there must be some good reason for the action, for the sugar company is not a philanthropist to such an extent, and it will be interesting to wait for the explanation which a little time may develop. In the meantime the independents claim that they have given no cause for such action by leading in any cut from posted quotations. The reduction paralyzed the country, and the demand fell off very much, but is improving again, but there is a feeling of uncertainty as to what the next move may be, for it is almost certain that whatever the motive of this reduction, the same motive will cause further surprises before long, but as to what direction is impossible to foresee."

"The policy of the American Sugar Refining Co. since the war opened has been to keep the price of refined sugar at the very lowest minimum of profit as compared to the price of raw sugar, and it was quite as much a surprise to the trade when this policy was temporarily waived and refined sugars advanced to a large profit basis as is the surprise of a sudden return to the original basis. The period covered by the temporary advance was that of the very largest demand for sugar of the entire year, and as the American Sugar Refining Co. had worked the trade so well that from 80 to 90 per cent of the entire trade came to their mill, the extra profits were enormous. The time for a return to normal war conditions is, however, well chosen. The consumption of refined sugar during the last quarter of a year is comparatively small, the local demand of several States being fully supplied by the output of the domestic beet and cane crops, hence the sales of refiners abroad under guarantees are much less than credited to them, and will continue to fall off to the end."

"The sugar war, instead of being ended is about to resolve fresh stimulus from competition of the increasing domestic cane and beet sugar crops, which become marketable in September and later. Further cuts in refined sugar, therefore, are looked for, if the price of raws continue to recede."







## THE STARS AT HILO

## Result of the Inter-Island Baseball Game.

The Honolulu Nine Win the Game by a Score of 11 to 8—To Return Today.

Owing to the rain only one game of ball was played between the Stars and the Hilo nine, of which the following description is taken from the Hawaii Herald:

Considering everything the game was a good one, and while the home team met their adversaries with some doubt, they put up a good showing, keeping the visitors on duck eggs in the second and eighth innings. The Stars came here expecting to win by their superior knowledge of the game and their ability gained by almost constant practice, and the spectators felt the same way. The result was hardly a disappointment. Toward the last of the game Jackson's arm failed him and for a time it looked easy for the Hilo boys. Supe was, as usual, a top-notch on first. Of the visitors Kiley led in batting, making four hits, three of which were two-baggers. Following is a resume of the game:

The Hilo team went to bat and Jackson threw high. The third time he put it over the plate and Easton struck a bobber and went out on first. Baldwin went out and Rowland took first on balls. Brown followed, and, on being hit on the arm, took first. Supe didn't have a chance at the ball, as Rowland was put out trying to steal third. Runs, 0.

For the visitors Moore was given first chance and after having three balls called he bunted and reached first, getting to second on a wild throw to Supe. Moore is a great sprinter, and when Thompson went out on third, a wild throw by Easton to Marshall took him home hands down. Kiley hit to right for a base and then a wild throw carried him to second, but in making third he was put out. Gorman hit to third base and Marshall tumbled him to first. Put out running to second. Runs, 1.

Second Inning—After calling three balls, Supe was fooled by a curve and struck. He went out at first. Brush was given first on balls, when Josiah, one of the crack hitters, made a crack at the first ball over the plate, sending it to center for a clean base-hit. Brush took second. Marshall bunted for a base and Brush and Josiah advanced. Soule went to first on balls and Brush came home. Easton hit to second and Moore dropped it, allowing Josiah to come home. Marshall and Soule put out. Runs, 2.

The Stars' half of it was a failure; Davis sent the ball to Rowland and went out on throw to Supe. Price went to first on balls and Jackson broke the bat, sending the ball to center; made first, and Price went to second. Holt flew out to Soule. McLean went out at first. Runs, 0.

Third Inning—Baldwin went to first on hit to third. Rowland took base on balls and went out at second on throw from Gorman. Brown dropped at first on ball to Jackson. Runs, 0.

Moore got first on balls and Thompson carried him to third on a clean two-bagger to left. Kiley hit out to center for two bags and brought Moore and Thompson home. Davis hit to short for a bag and Price's hit to center took him to third and brought Kiley and Davis to the plate. Jackson sent a high fly to Soule and Price ran home. Holt struck out. Runs, 5.

Fourth Inning—After Supe got to second on a hit to right Brush popped past second and was caught out neatly by Moore. Josiah went to the bag on balls. Marshall's hit to center brought Supe home. Soule took his base on balls. Easton's hit to left brought in Marshall. Josiah and Easton out at third. Runs, 2.

McLean made safe on Supe's dropping the ball. Moore hit for one and McLean ran home on wild throw. Thompson took base on balls. Kiley hit safe for one. Gorman flew out to Baldwin and Davis put Thompson and Kiley forward by a hit to center for a base. Price flew to Marshall and Thompson and Kiley scored. Jackson flew out to Brush, who made a beautiful catch. Runs, 2.

Fifth Inning—Baldwin and Brown flew out and Rowland went to first on balls. Supe hit safe for one and on trying to reach second was retired by throw from Jackson.

Holt went out at first. McLean hit to right and took second on bad throw to Supe and got to third on passed ball. While Mac was at third Moore struck out and Easton made a wild throw to third. Marshall let the ball go by, but kept McLean down on his base by sheer force. McLean came home on passed ball. Thompson put out at first. Runs, 1.

The sixth inning was a good one. Brush went to first on four balls and got to third on passed ball. Jackson made bluff to throw ball to first after Josiah struck, but quickly turned and sent the ball to third, catching Brush. Marshall hit to Jackson for a base and Josiah reached second on wild throw. Soule went to first on balls and Easton's hit to left brought in Josiah and Marshall. Baldwin went out on a pick-up to Davis. Rowland out on fly to Thompson. Runs, 3.

Kiley hit first ball sent him and made second. Gorman's hit to second was well fielded and he went out at first. Kiley went after third on wild throw and reached the plate on a beautiful slide. Rowland made a great catch when Davis sent the ball to right and Price made first on hit to Marshall, stole second and reached third on Jackson's hit to center. Jackson came home on Holt's hit to left. Price out at the plate. Runs, 2.

Seventh Inning—Both sides went out in one, two, three order, and failed

to score, and in the eighth inning not a base-hit was made. Gorman made a fine hit to left which Brush took in great style. The score was 8 to 11 in favor of the visitors, with better than a fighting chance for the town boys to win. They were doing good work in the field and Brown was holding them down, but the opportunity to win did not come. In the ninth inning the home team failed to score. Baldwin hit hard to Price and was stopped at first. Rowland flew out to Thompson and Brown went out at first on a bunted ball.

BY INNINGS.  
Hilo ..... 0 2 0 3 0 3 0 0 8  
Stars ..... 1 0 5 2 1 2 0 0 11

## ON THE VERGE OF WAR.

CAPE TOWN, Sept. 7, midnight.—The Boers, it is stated positively, are concentrating on the borders.

JOHANNESBURG, Sept. 7.—The Burgomaster announces that the Government will help the municipality to continue its preparations for hostilities.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—A special dispatch to the Morning Post from Pietermaritzburg says that the 800 Boers, who left Pretoria for Standerton, about fifty miles from the frontier, pushed on to Volksrust, close to the Natal border, where they are now encamped.

The same correspondent says that the arrangements for the defense of Newcastle, in Natal, south of Laings Neck, are now practically complete. He adds: "The Governor of Natal informs me that the Boers of Utrecht and Vryheid have been suddenly recalled to the high veldt. They were compelled to leave their cattle behind them, but they took children of the natives as hostages."

The Times, commenting editorially upon the Transvaal's demand for an explanation of the presence of British troops on the border, says: Such a demand as the Transvaal has addressed to its suzerain is probably without precedent, except as an act of defiance. Ignorant of diplomatic usages, as the Boers may be, they could hardly have taken this step unless they wished to dare us to a trial of strength. If the Transvaal now withdraws from an untenable position the future cannot be determined on the same terms as were proposed at the Bloemfontein conference. The Government would now be justified in annulling its previous offers.

BLOEMFONTEIN, Orange Free State, Sept. 7.—It is understood that all the Transvaal artillery has been called out and that the burghers have been notified to be ready. The latest reply of the Transvaal to Great Britain is regarded as marking the disappearance of the last hope of peace.

## SAMOAN ITEMS.

Everything is Very Quiet and Dull at Apia.

The native chiefs residing in Apia have offered to make the new road necessary to reach the grave of the late Robert Louis Stevenson on account of the sale of Vailima.

Mr. W. Cooper, who has just returned from a visit to Mataafa, reports that he has almost recovered from his recent illness, and that he is busily engaged building a mausoleum for his father's bones which he has collected in his house in a small box to be deposited in the same. The Samoan Times is also informed that he has been the means of recovering some of the property stolen during the war to its owners.

D. H. Hitchcock will start a dairy at Pohakuloa, and it will be managed by his son, Chas. Hitchcock. Five cows, one bull and a hog, all thoroughbred, were brought down for them on the Falls of Clyde.

## NEARING THE END

## Arguments Reached in the Dreyfus Case.

Extraordinary Measures Taken by the French Government to Prevent Any Public Demonstrations.

RENNES, Sept. 7.—Today came the beginning of the end of the Dreyfus trial. With the speech of the Government Commissary, Major Carrière, the case entered upon the final stage of pleadings and the verdict will be delivered on Monday. There is even talk tonight of the trial ending tomorrow by holding an extra afternoon session for M. Labori's speech and the deliberation of the judges. This, however, is considered unlikely, as the Government is anxious to have the judgment withheld over Sunday in order to avert demonstrations which would probably cause bloodshed on a day when the workmen are free.

The Government is not only fearful regarding Rennes, but is particularly concerned regarding Paris and other large towns where passions have been heated, and the verdict, whichever way it is given, is practically certain to give rise to trouble. It is understood that the Government has intimated its desire to the president of the court-martial, Colonel Jouaust, and there is no reason to believe that he will not fall in with its views.

Colonel Jouaust this morning gave the most important decision yet given, and gave it entirely upon his own responsibility, although he is undoubtedly only the mouthpiece of the whole body of judges. His decision to exclude the testimony of Colonel Schwarzkoppen and Major Panizzardi was most significant, as it meant that the court had already reached a conclusion, and that the pleadings of counsel were merely a waste of time and might be dispensed with if they were not a necessity.

The court has made up its mind, but which way? This is the view point, and forms the sole topic of discussion. Both sides are equally confident that the court will decide in accordance with their views. The Dreyfusites declare that the judges cannot condemn Captain Dreyfus after rejecting the decisive evidence which Colonel Schwarzkoppen and Panizzardi would have given in his favor. The anti-Dreyfusites, on the other hand, explain today's rulings on the ground that the judges recognize that the evidence of the two military attaches would be worthless, because they would be morally bound to save their agent at any cost. A sample of this reason was given by an anti-Dreyfusite journalist, who, when praising Colonel Jouaust's decision, explained: "What weight could he attach to the testimony of Schwarzkoppen and Panizzardi? The receiver of stolen goods must shield the thief as much as he can."

From the popular point of view the scene in court when Colonel Jouaust delivers the judgment will be divested of its most sensational feature, owing to the absence of the central figure. Captain Dreyfus will be taken to an adjacent room when the judges retire to consider their verdict. A moment before they are to re-enter a bell will be rung, and as they take their places behind the long table on the stage the infantry guard will present arms and remain at present arms while Colonel Jouaust, standing in the center of the platform, reads the verdict.

Captain Dreyfus will not be brought back to the courtroom and will not be present at the meeting of the judges, but when the courtroom has been cleared by the gendarmes, which will be done as soon as Colonel Jouaust concludes the reading clerk of the court will proceed to the room where Dreyfus will be waiting and read to him the verdict in the presence of a couple of gendarmes. The public will thus be robbed of the spectacle of his emotions, which are bound to be most profound whether the decree sends him to the arms of his family or back to the penal settlement.

The verdict may be a condemnation,

an unequivocal acquittal or a form of acquittal that would be equivalent to the Scotch verdict "Not proven." The last will be the case if the judges should pronounce against him by a vote of four to three. That is, he would be freed, even though the judges in his favor should be in the minority. But this, naturally, would be very unsatisfactory, as he would bear the stigma for the rest of his days.

Captain Dreyfus thus has five chances against the prosecution's three. Unanimity, six to one, five to two, four to three, or three to four, will set him at liberty, while unanimity, six to one or five to two, will convict him. If convicted, the judgment will be carried to the military court of appeals, which will be a formal matter. The special court will only quash the indictment and order a retrial if it should be established that the present court-martial has erred in a matter of procedure. This is in the highest degree improbable. The Court of Cassation will have also the right to order a retrial if it should decide that the court-martial has deviated from its instructions. This is the only loophole for Dreyfus, and his friends will undoubtedly fight this point tooth and nail.

Extraordinary measures have been taken to split Dreyfus away, whether acquitted or condemned. His departure from Rennes will be enveloped in the same mystery as was his arrival.

## THE FRISCO SERVICE.

New Zealand Parliament Wants Better Time to Sydney

AUCKLAND, Sept. 1.—In the House Mr. Seddon read a draft advertisement inviting tenders for the mail service between New Zealand and Australia, and Lyttelton to Sydney, via Wellington. The contract is to commence on October 11, and extend over two years. The service between New Zealand and Sydney is not to exceed four days six hours, and steamers must be not less than 2,000 tons. The Premier said the present mail arrangements were not satisfactory, and an alteration in the "Frisco" mail arrangements was not likely to be made within two years. For geographical and other reasons Auckland was essentially the first port of call for the "Frisco" service, and he believed any Government in power would support it. The proposed service via Lyttelton, Wellington and Sydney would not clash with the "Frisco" service, but would put on a definite basis New Zealand's mail communication. In reply to a question the Premier said he was willing to limit the New Zealand and Australian service to four days, though it meant an increase in cost, but a better class of boats and a fortnightly service would mean cutting out the "Frisco" service. By no side wind would he be the means of injuring this service. It was agreed to refer the question to a committee of the whole House, and leave was given to sit again.

## To Purchase Supplies.

M. M. Kohn of the Oceanic Gas & Electric Company leaves on the America Maru for the mainland to purchase material for the future use of the company. Among other things he will procure a complete electro-plating plant. Mr. Kohn will visit Chicago and possibly go as far East as New York. He expects to return in about sixty days at the latest.

## REAR-ADMIRAL PICKENS DEAD

BOSTON, Sept. 8.—Rear-Admiral Pickens, commanding the navy yard, died of apoplexy at an early hour this morning. He was fifty-nine years of age.

## RETIREES FROM BRITAIN'S NAVY.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—Rear Admiral Kane, well known in America as the captain of the Calypso, which in 1888 steamed out of Apia in the teeth of the terrible hurricane which destroyed the American squadron, has voluntarily retired from the navy.

The pain of a burn or scald is almost instantly relieved by applying Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It also heals the injured parts more quickly than any other treatment, and unless the burn is very severe does not leave a scar. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., wholesale agents for H. I. and all druggists and dealers.

## NO ONE KNOWS

The Weight of Another Man's Burden—Doan's Backache Kidney Pills in Honolulu.

You know if you have a burden to bear. You know where you are taxed to bear it. You know how much trouble it gives you. But do you know how to shake it off? The back bears more burdens than all the human organism. It aches; it pains and is weak and lame.

Therefore, it's your fault if you don't come to the rescue. Perhaps you don't know how. We would tell you, but you might doubt us. We will let a Honolulu man do it, then.

Mr. J. D. Conn, of this city, is a carpenter by trade, and is employed at the Oahu railroad. "I was troubled," says Mr. Conn, "with an aching back. The attacks occurred periodically for years, and especially if I happened to catch cold. There were also other symptoms which plainly showed that my kidneys were out of order. A short time ago I heard about Doan's Backache Kidney Pills and the wonderful things they were doing. Proceeding, then, to Hollister & Co.'s drug store, I obtained some of these. Since taking these pills there is a great improvement in me. I always keep some of the pills on hand now so as to be provided for any contingency. I feel sure if anyone troubled as I was should give Doan's Backache Kidney Pills a fair trial they will not fail to be benefited by them."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box (six boxes \$2.50) or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

## Down Again

In prices is the market for flour and feed, and we follow it closely. Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market price. The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, as poor feed is dear at any price.

## We Carry Only the Best.

When you want the Best Hay, Feed or Grain, at the Right Prices, order from

CALIFORNIA FEED CO.  
TELEPHONE 121.

GIVEN AWAY!  
OR NEARLY SO.OIL!  
OIL!  
OIL!

For a few days, I will sell the famous "Mye's" Sperm Oil at 10 Cents a bottle.

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CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS Are warranted to cure Gravel, Gout, Rheumatism, and all kindred complaints. Price from 25 cents. Established upwards of 30 years. In boxes 40, 60, and 100 pills, of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Free of charge. The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, London, England.

Only the highest grade of RED RUBBER is used in the Stamps made by the HAWAIIAN GAZETTE CO.

Nothing  
So Bracing  
—AS—  
PURE AIR

Everyone enjoys it; your health depends upon it. You can just as well have it as your prudent neighbor. Old and young alike endorse it.

## DISINFECTINE

With the heat of summer comes the foul and disease producing air from the cesspool, vault and cellar. You must be on your guard against the accumulation of trash, garbage, etc.; it is dangerous to have around.

## INSURES

No skill is required to have the air about your home pure. The cost is trifling and effect is wonderful. Disinfectine as prepared by us will serve the purpose.

## PURE

We have it prepared in quantities to supply any or all demands. We will deliver to your home, if within the city limits, a trial bottle at 25 cents. Don't neglect to order a bottle at once.

## AIR.

Those who are familiar with the article order it by the gallon, which proves beyond all doubt that it is the proper thing.

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SOLE AGENTS.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S  
Chlorodyne  
Is the Original and Only Genuine  
Coughs,  
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Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne  
Vice-Chancellor R. W. PAGR WOOD stated publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE was the discoverer of the INVENTION OF CHLORODYNE; that the whole story of the defendant's case was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See The Times, Jan. 1, 1884.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne  
Is a liquid medicine which soothes PAIN of EVERY KIND, soothes a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. Is the Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it ACTS as a CHARM; one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne  
Is the TRUE PALLIATIVE for  
Neuralgia, Gout, Cancer,  
Toothache, Rheumatism.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne  
Rapidly cuts short all attacks of  
Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic,  
Palpitation, Hysteria.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The name of this remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations.

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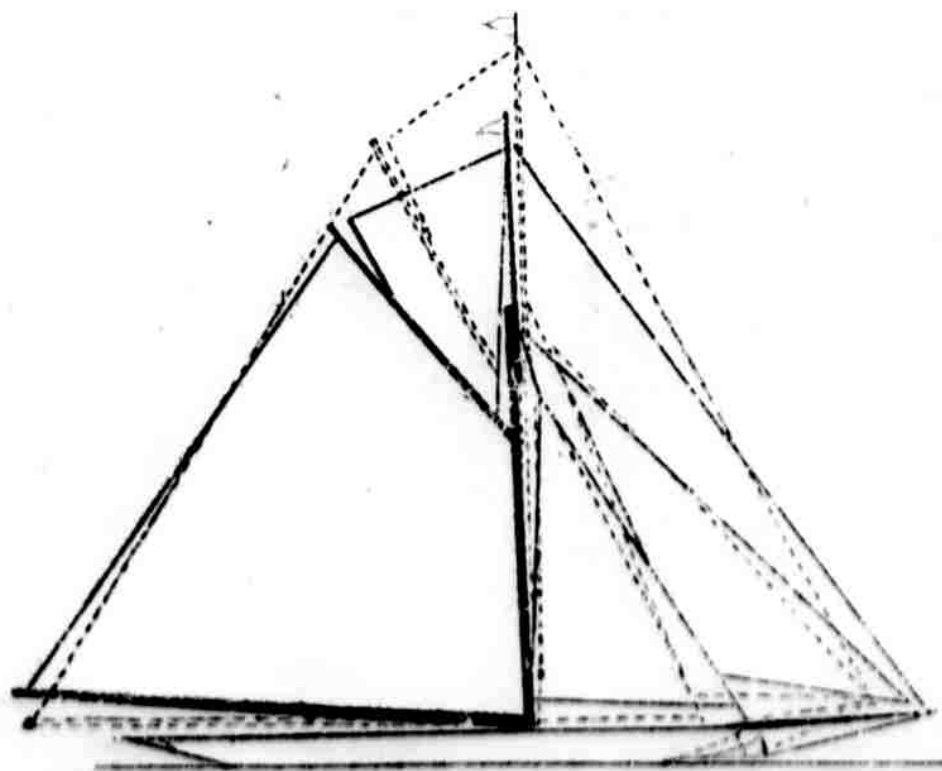
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## ABOUT BEET SUGAR

### Prospects for the Crop This Season.

In California the Yield Will Fall Short—Elsewhere in the States It Will be Good.

Discussing the prospects of the beet-sugar crops of the United States, Willett & Gray's latest circular to the American beet-sugar situation as a whole:

"Except in California, where excessive drought and damage by insects will cause great shortage of yield, the present crop prospects are very promising, and especially so when we consider the newness of the industry in many localities. Among these Illinois is doing remarkably well, because the industry has there been started carefully and conservatively. In Michigan, where sugar production has already assumed large proportions, a considerable acreage will give but poor results, owing to the lack of experience among the farmers. To some extent this also applies to Colorado, but the rainfall in that State has been well distributed and the beet crop should show good results. The crop in Minnesota and to a lesser degree in Nebraska has experienced some damage from excessive rains, but is now making splendid progress. On the other hand, some States have suffered from drought, namely, New York, Utah, New Mexico, Washington and Oregon. The last two are now receiving good showers, however, which should make up for the preceding drought. In Utah and New Mexico the drought is nothing unusual, and where the land is irrigated, as it is to a great extent, has had no bad effect. In New York the drought is at present very serious, but a good rain would soon set things right again. Even deducting the losses due to inexperience, flood and drought, the results in all sections will undoubtedly prove very satisfactory to all interested."

With regard to California, Willett & Gray say:

"As the grinding season approaches interest increases in the beet crop prospects, a brief outline of which may be given as follows: In the most southern districts around Los Alamitos and Chino the prospects are very discouraging, and the former locality will not harvest sufficient beets for over a 15-day run. At Chino conditions are somewhat better, and with the beets which will be brought from Oxnard a long run is expected. The harvest is scheduled to begin on the 21st and ending on the 26th inst. At Oxnard, where the other factory of the American Beet Sugar Co. is situated, a splendid crop is promised. The factory opened the campaign on the 15th inst., and not only will have sufficient beets for a first year's run with new machinery, but enough over to largely increase the supplies at Chino. Together the two factories will work the product of 14,000 to 16,000 acres, which, with their Nebraska acreage, should give the American Beet Sugar Co. over 200,000 tons of beets for its first campaign. Everything in the Oxnard factory is working smoothly. The beets are unusually rich both in sugar content and purity, and altogether the outlook is very promising. Going further north to Betteravia, we find conditions still holding good. The industry at this point is an entirely new departure, and consequently poor attention and ill-adapted soils are accountable for many acres of poor stand. On the greater portion of land, however, a good stand exists and heavy yields of rich beets are promised. In the Spreckels country the big mill has just finished a very successful trial run, turning out about 500 tons of sugar. The machinery is now being cleaned up and put in perfect condition for the regular campaign, which will be under way in a week or ten days. Reports from the north indicate considerable improvements in the crop outlook, as the weather during August has been much cooler than during July and fog has been more plentiful."

### NEW MANAGER ARRIVES.

For the Hilo Electric Light Company.

C. E. Sedgwick, the new manager of the Hilo Electric Light Company, arrived by the Falls of Clyde. Mr. Sedgwick is a young man, but comes with the highest recommendations for ability and efficiency in his line of work. He is a graduate of the University of California. Mr. Sedgwick is well pleased with Hilo, so far as he has been acquainted with it, and speaks in the highest terms of the equipment of the electric lighting plant, which he finds thoroughly up to date and in good order.—Hilo Tribune.

### NATIVE SCOUTS ORGANIZED.

MANILA, Sept. 5.—5:20 P. M.—Lieutenant Batoon of the Fourth Cavalry, has organized a band of 100 Macabebes scouts, who will operate under the direction of Major-General Lawton. All of them were former Spanish volunteers. They will be uniformed and will be armed with Krag-Jorgensen rifles. The Macabebes will have a flag-raising and barbecue on Friday next.

### FILIPINOS ISSUED PAPER MONEY.

MANILA, Sept. 6.—5:50 P. M.—The recent issue of Filipino paper money amounts to \$3,000,000. The acceptance

of this issue is made obligatory, and the bills are made redeemable in three years. The insurgents have issued a call upon the property-owners in the interior to supply gratis to the insurgent army carts, horses and cattle.

### CALIFORNIA UNIVERSITY.

The jury to study the designs for the California University buildings to be erected through the generosity of Mrs. Phoebe Hearst, have made the following awards, the first prize by a unanimous vote:

E. Benard, Paris, first prize, \$10,000.

Howells, Stokes & Hornbostel, New York, second prize, \$4,000.

Despradelles & Codman, Boston, third prize, \$3,000.

Howard & Cauldwell, New York, fourth prize, \$2,000.

Lord, Hewlett & Hull, New York, fifth prize, \$1,000.

## BY JUDGE PERRY

### Decision on a Bill for Specific Performance.

The Case of Makee Sugar Company Against Tuck Chew Decided in Favor of Plaintiff.

In the Circuit Court yesterday Judge Perry handed down his decision in the case of the Makee Sugar Company, a corporation, vs. Tuck Chew, a bill for specific performance and other relief, as follows:

The decision on the demurrer sufficiently states the case as disclosed by the pleadings then before the court. Upon the overruling of the demurrer, respondent filed his answer, wherein he denies that he ever consented or agreed to modify the lease of July 1, 1894, as alleged in the bill or to execute the lease as thus modified or any new lease embodying such modification. He also denies that he ever in pursuance of any agreement or otherwise executed a modified copy of such lease.

The questions of law now raised as to the jurisdiction and propriety of granting relief in equity, were presented and disposed of on the demurrer. The only issue now before the court is one of fact, to wit, whether or not the respondent did agree to execute a modified copy of the lease of July 1, 1894, or, rather, a new lease containing such modification. On behalf of the complainant three witnesses, William Blaisdell, G. H. Fairchild and Yee Tai, testify positively that the respondent, on September 11, 1894, after being charged with making sales of rice contrary to the provisions of the lease of July 1, 1894, agreed, at Blaisdell's request, to add to the lease a new clause providing for forfeiture in case of a further breach of the covenant as to the sales of rice or of any other covenant, and that upon a modified copy of the lease, containing such new clause, being produced and explained to respondent, respondent executed the same, and promised to produce later his original counterpart of the same lease for the like modification and execution. Moreover, the fact remains, uncontradicted and unexplained, that at the trial of the action for damages brought by this respondent against the complainant, the respondent himself admitted on the stand that the signature in Chinese characters to the lease of September 11, 1894, was his signature, although this admission was followed later in the day, first by a denial of the fact by the same witness, and, secondly, by the statement by him that he could not swear whether it was his signature or not. At the trial of this suit, the respondent denied absolutely the execution of the modified copy of the lease and the agreement to execute the other counterpart. In short, he denies having any knowledge at all of the translation. The defense on the facts is that the modification is a forgery.

The question is one of the credibility of witnesses. From the evidence I believe and find that the respondent did execute the one counterpart of the modified copy of the lease and did agree to produce his original of July 1, 1894, for a like amendment and execution. I further find from the evidence that the complainant, relying upon respondent's said agreement, performed its part thereof, to wit, made advances of goods and money to respondent and abstained from seeking any remedy at law for the breaches of covenant committed by the respondent. In my opinion, complainant is entitled to the specific performance by respondent of his agreement to produce his original lease of July 1, 1894, for modification and to execute it in its modified form.

Decree accordingly.

### CHRONIC DIARRHOEA CURED.

This is to certify that I have had chronic diarrhoea ever since the war. I got so weak I could hardly walk or do anything. One bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy cured me sound and well.

J. R. GIBBS, Fincastle, Va.

I had chronic diarrhoea for twelve years. Three bottles of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy cured me.

S. I. SHAVER, Fincastle, Va.

Both Mr. Gibbs and Mr. Shaver are prominent farmers and reside near Fincastle, Va. They procured the remedy from Mr. W. E. Casper, a druggist of that place, who is well acquainted with them and will vouch for the truth of their statements. For sale by Benson Smith & Co., Ltd., wholesale agents for H. L. and all druggists and dealers.

## THE KOSMOS LINE

### New Steamship Company in the Pacific.

Rates From San Francisco to South American Ports Will be Cut in Two.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 3.—The Kosmos line of steamers that is to connect Antwerp, Hamburg, London, and South and Central American ports in a monthly service will be a great boon to this Coast. California dried fruits and canned goods will go direct to a European market, while English and German products will come here nearly three months quicker than they can by sailing ships. Between Guatemala and San Francisco alone the time will be shortened from two to three days, that is, if the steamers do not stop at Gulf of California ports.

The Kosmos Company was formerly one of the largest steamship owners in Europe, but during the last year it has sold fourteen of its oldest vessels. Now none of the fleet is more than ten years old, and all of them are 12-knot ships or better. They are splendidly fitted out for the first, second and third-class passengers, and are lighted throughout with electricity and all modern improvements. All the steamers are thoroughly equipped for the handling of freight.

It is not the intention of the company to do any rate cutting in Central American trade. There will be no flight on those lines with the Pacific Mail Company, but the rates to Colombia and South American ports will be cut in two. This will give the merchants of San Francisco and the business men of the interior a chance to build up a trade with the west coast of South America, enabling them to hold their own with New York and other Eastern points. At the present time over 2,000 tons of merchandise is sent out of New York to South American ports via the Straits of Magellan.

The principal intention of the company is to give a fast steamer service from San Francisco and San Diego to Havre, London, Antwerp and Hamburg. Special inducements will be offered to shippers of canned goods and dried fruits and quick dispatch will be guaranteed. The coffee and sugar crops of Central American ports will be attended to, and once the Kosmos line is in operation there will be no such thing as coffee lying on the wharves in Guatemala and Costa Rican ports for five or six months awaiting shipment.

The steamers of the new line will dock at the Oceanic wharf and all supplies for their outward voyages will be purchased here. Captain Howard, the able superintendent of the Oceanic Steamship Company, will handle the steamers, so they are sure to get good dispatch and be well cared for. John D. Spreckels & Bros. Company will be the local agents for the new line.

If matters progress as well as is anticipated, the Kosmos Company will put a line of steamers, under the German flag, on the run between San Francisco and the Orient. Leudal M. Gray, general agent of the Kosmos line, leaves for Mexico on Saturday to arrange matters in connection with the advent of the Tanis, the first steamer of the line, at Mexican ports next month.

PANAMA, Aug. 29.—Advices from Guatemala state that the agency of the Kosmos line of steamers has made the announcement here that the steamer Tanis, leaving Hamburg on September 15, will inaugurate a service to San Francisco in competition with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

### THE THURSTON RIFLES.

Send-off for a Honolulu Boy in Omaha.

Corporal Harry E. Murray of the Thurston Rifles is far, far from home. The young man is a resident of Honolulu, where his father is prominent in business and public affairs. The corporal went into service against the wishes of his family, but will be warmly welcomed back to the fold when he returns to the islands. He is barely of age, is a graduate of St. Louis College of Honolulu and received some military training as a member of his father's company in the national guard of Hawaii. Corporal Harry had not a little difficulty in getting into the volunteer army. He stowed away on a transport at Honolulu and joined Company L at Manila, but before enlisting served with the regiment in a borrowed uniform. Murray will visit here with army chums for a fortnight and then leave for his island home, spending yesterday at the exposition. "Honolulu," says Captain Towse, "is represented in nearly every regiment in the Philippines, more than forty young men having taken passage from the resting place. It was at Honolulu that the 20,000 volunteers were entertained by citizens at a cost of \$19,000. On one occasion nearly 3,000 men were seated at a meal.—Omaha World Herald.

### THE GARONNE AT UNALASKA.

VICTORIA, B. C., Sept. 6.—The United States transport Garonne, which sailed from Seattle the latter part of August for Manila with horses belonging to the Third Cavalry, has arrived at Unalaska, where the horses have been landed for recuperation.

## CUTICURA FOR THE HAIR



### LUXURIANT LUSTROUS HAIR

With clean, wholesome scalp, free from itching, bleeding, and scaly eruptions, produced by warm shampoos with CUTICURA SOAP, and frequent dressings with CUTICURA, greatest of emollients and purest of skin cures. This treatment clears the scalp and hair of crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothes irritated and itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, nourishes the roots and makes the hair thick, soft, and glossy.

Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBERRY & SONS, LONDON. FOSTER, DEER AND CROMBIE, Sole Agents, Boston, U. S. A. How to Produce Luxuriant Hair, a 64-page book, post free.

## California Fertilizer Works

OFFICE: 527 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal.  
FACTORIES: South San Francisco and Berkeley, Cal.

J. E. MILLER, MANAGER.

MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS AND PURE BONE MEAL.

DEALERS IN.....

## Fertilizer Materials!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the Island trade:

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, FERTILIZERS, NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH, FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC.

Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the California Fertilizer Works are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid, Dye Blood and Fish, Potash and Magnesia Salts. No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and for excellent medicinal condition and high analysis have no superior in the market. The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphate Material for fertilizer use is well known, that it needs no explanation.

The daily and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the California Fertilizer Works is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept constantly on hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

## C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS

## Ship Chandlery.

Do You Ever Need Any?

We have all sizes of Manila Rope up to 6 1/2 in. Sisal Rope to 2 in. Wire Ropes to 4 in. Seizing Wire, Marlin, Spun yarn, House-line, Hambroline, Ratline, and lots of other Lines even to Cod Line and Lead Lines.

All sorts of galvanized ship and boat hardware such as Cleats, Checks, Rowlocks, Turnbuckles, Shackles, Ringbolts, Eyebolts, Chains and Anchors, Lead for keels and Trucks for mast heads and about everything that is needed between these two points

Can Be Found At  
**E. O. HALL & SON,**

—LIMITED.—

Read the Advertiser.

## INSURANCE.

Theo. H. Davies & Co.

(Limited.)

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company, OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1836. Accumulated Funds £3,975,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co

OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE. Capital £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates. Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD. AGENTS

J. S. WALKER, General Agent Hawn. Isl.

Royal Insurance Company.

ALLIANCE INSURANCE CO.; ALLIANCE MARINE AND GENERAL INSURANCE CO.;

WILHELM OF MADBURG INSURANCE CO.; SUN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.

SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL UNION.

Room 12, Spreckels Block.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored thereon on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agts.

German Lloyd Marine Insur'ce Co OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport, of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms. F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance 6,000,000  
Capital their reinsurance companies 101,650,000

Total reinsurance 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Co OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance 8,890,000  
Capital their reinsurance companies 35,000,000

Total reinsurance 43,890,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited.

North British & Mercantile Insurance Co

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1889, £13,059,000.  
1—Authorized Capital—£3,000,000 & Subscribed 2,750,000  
Paid up Capital 687,500 0 0  
2—Fund—2,750,000 7 11  
3—Life and Annuity Funds 10,000,000 17 11  
£13,059,000 8 10  
Revenue Fire Branch 1,520,350 8 8  
Revenue Life and Annuity Branches 1,415,242 18 2  
£2,935,592 6 11

The Accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO. Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.



AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE



## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.

Friday, September 15.  
Am. schr. Jessie Minor, Wm. Whitney, from Eureka, August 26; 277.311 feet lumber, 300,000 shingles, 5 bbls. beef.  
Stmr. James Makee, Tule, from Kapa, September 14; 260 bags rice, 25 pkgs. sundries.  
Stmr. Waleale, Green, from Kilauea, September 14; no freight, 1 deck passenger.  
Am. stmr. Mariposa, Hayward, from Sydney, via Auckland, 11 days, 22 hrs. and 22 min., and Apta: pass. and mds. to Wm. G. Irwin & Co.  
Stmr. Noeuan, Wyman, 9 hrs. from Kanahele; 4,000 bags sugar to H. Hackfeld & Co.  
Br. stmr. Lennox, Williamson, from Yokohama; pass. and mds. to T. H. Davies & Co.  
Saturday, September 16.  
Stmr. Mikahala, Pederson, from Makaweli, Sept. 15; 82 bags taro, 24 car wheels, 10 pkgs. sundries.  
Stmr. Iwaleia, Thompson, from Kuahele, Sept. 15; 4,760 bags sugar, 27 bags coffee, 48 pkgs. sundries.  
Stmr. Lehua, Bennett, from Kanahele, Sept. 15; 10 hogs, 1 horse.  
Stmr. Claudine, Cameron, 26 hrs. from Hilo; 49 cattle, 252 sheep, 401 sks. potatoes, 112 sks. corn, 41 hides, 226 pkgs. sundries.  
Stmr. Kilauea Hou, Mitchell, 8 hrs. from Moikoi.  
U. S. A. T. Columbia, Dobson, 8 days from San Francisco.  
Sunday, September 17.  
Stmr. W. G. Hall, Pederson, 10 hrs. from Nawiliwili; 25 cattle to Metropolitan Meat Co.  
Stmr. Kilauea, Thompson, 13 hrs. from Waleale; 15 bags rice, 63 bags taro, 23 bbls. green hides, 90 bags feed.  
Stmr. Maui, Cameron, 12 hrs. from Kilauea; 176 sks. taro, 269 sks. potatoes, 221 sks. corn, 40 sks. seed cane, 55 hogs, 1 horse, 96 pkgs. sundries.  
Br. cr. Egeria, Smyth, from a cable-survey cruise southward.  
Am. bk. Annie Johnson, Nelson, 17 days from San Francisco; mds. to Wm. G. Irwin & Co.  
Monday, September 18.  
Jap. stmr. Nippon Maru, from San Francisco, Sept. 12; merchandise and passengers, to H. Hackfeld & Co.  
Am. schr. Olga, Ipsen, 24 days from Tacoma; lumber, to Catton Bros.  
SAILED FROM HONOLULU.  
Friday, September 15.  
Stmr. Upolu, Henningsen, Kohala.  
Am. stmr. Mariposa, Hayward, San Francisco.  
Saturday, September 16.  
Am. bk. Albert, Griffiths, San Francisco.  
Br. stmr. Lennox, Williamson, Portland.  
Am. stmr. Ellhu Thomson, Whitney, Seattle.  
Monday, September 18.  
Stmr. Lehua, Bennett, Kanahele.  
Stmr. Mokoli, Dower, Kamahele.  
Stmr. Kilauea Hou, Mitchell, Kahahele.  
U. S. S. Columbia, Dobson, Manila.

## ISLAND PORTS.

HILLO—Sailed, Sept. 15, Am. bk. George C. Perkins, Maas, for Tacoma, in ballast to load lumber for the Hilo Mercantile Co.  
HILLO—Arrived, Sept. 11, Haw. bk. Falls of Clyde, from San Francisco.  
KAHULUI—Sailed, Sept. 13, Am. bk. Geneva, in ballast for Tacoma, in port, Am. bk. John Smith, discharging.

## FOREIGN PORTS.

SAN FRANCISCO—Arrived, Sept. 6, bk. H. Hackfeld, from Honolulu, bk. C. D. Bryant from Honolulu, schr. Mary E. Foster from Honolulu; Sept. 7, U. S. stmr. Sheridan from Manila, bk. Edward May from Hilo, bk. Roderick Dhu from Hilo. Sailed, Sept. 6, bk. Colusa for Kahului, bk. R. P. Rithet for Honolulu; Sept. 7, bk. Amy Turner for Hilo, bk. Ceylon for Honolulu.  
HONGKONG—Arrived, Sept. 5, stmr. City of Peking from Honolulu; Sept. 6, stmr. Gaelic from Honolulu.  
EUREKA—Sailed, Sept. 7, schr. Mary Dodge for Kahului.  
PORT TOWNSEND—Arrived, Sept. 8, schr. Euterpe, from Honolulu.  
DELAWARE BREAKWATER—Arrived, Sept. 7, sh. S. P. Hitchcock from Honolulu.  
SAN FRANCISCO—Arrived, Sept. 9, brig W. G. Irwin, from Honolulu.  
TACOMA—Sailed, Sept. 10, bk. Eureka for Honolulu.  
PORT LUDLOW—Arrived, Sept. 10, schr. Okanagon from Honolulu.  
REDDY ISLAND—Passed up, Sept. 11, sh. A. J. Fuller from Hilo for Philadelphia.  
NEWCASTLE, N.S.W.—Sailed, Sept. 11, bk. Newshy for Kahului.  
LUDLOW—Sailed, Sept. 8, bk. Klittkat for Honolulu.  
PORT TOWNSEND—In port, Sept. 9, bk. Klittkat for Honolulu. Arrived, Sept. 10, schr. Okanagon from Honolulu. Sailed, Sept. 10, bk. Klittkat for Honolulu, schr. Endeavor for Honolulu.  
MANILA—Arrived, Sept. 11, U. S. stmr. Senator from Honolulu.  
YOKOHAMA—Arrived previous to Sept. 12, stmr. Hongkong Maru from Honolulu. Sailed, Sept. 10, stmr. America Maru, for Honolulu (bunker of coal has been on fire).  
DELAWARE BREAKWATER—Passed up, Sept. 8, sh. A. J. Fuller from Hilo.

## LATEST FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

George Curtis, Am. sh. 1,680 tons—Pass and mds. San Francisco to Honolulu in Planters line, by Welch & Co.  
Lurline, Am. sh. 336 tons (at San Francisco)—Returns to Kahului.  
Mary E. Foster, Am. schr. 329 tons—Pass and mds. San Francisco to Honolulu in Hawaiian line, by Williams, Diamond & Co.  
U. S. S. Bryant, Am. sh. 823 tons—Coal from Nanning to Hawaiian Islands, by Williams, Diamond & Co.  
Roderick Dhu, Haw. bk. 1,397 tons—Pass and mds. San Francisco to Hilo, by J. D. Spreckels Bros. Co.

## PASSENGERS.

## Arrived.

From Sydney, Auckland and Apta, per stmr. Mariposa, September 15.—For Honolulu—A. McKillop, A. Forsyth, J. G. Graham, Mrs. Kinner, Mr. Ravel, Through—Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Donald, G. V. Evers, J. W. J. Thompson, E. T. Nicholson, Ayre Smith, G. Cookson, E. Martell, G. P. Doran, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. W. Lock, Mrs. H. S. Chipman, J. R. Bainton, John Allen, Miss Miller, J. Hanan, Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Wilcox, Capt. T. G. Taylor, Wm. S. Evers, P. Flacchi, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Shalwald, W. E. Cumback, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. McKell and child, Lieut. C. H. Hayes, U.S.N.; W. J. Moxham, Capt. Barmeson, G. A. Henry, O. H. Hyman, W. H. Orchard, R. Rotherham, Mr. and Mrs. Barra-dale, Adley Wilson, J. W. Winton, J. A. Peck, Col. Geo. Bell, Mrs. Barr, Mr. Barr, Mr. Todd, Mr. and Mrs. Forbes, Mr. Hobbs, Mr. Colson, Mr. Keiller, Mr. Drake, Mr. Scott, Mr. McGowan, A. G. Robinson, M. Burson, J. A. Welch, J. F. Southard, J. L. Waddell, A. Dick, Jas. T. Waters, G. L. Taylor, J. H. Martin, D. Thompson, Mrs. Moore and 4 children, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Scott, O. Knopch, D. Halliday, Mr. Pellett, A. Mackay, E. C. Honeck.

From Kanahele, per stmr. Noeuan, September 15.—J. T. Taylor, E. S. Taylor, and 1 deck.  
From Kapa, per stmr. James Makee, September 12.—O. F. Peterson and 12 on deck.  
From Kahului and way ports, per stmr. Maui, September 17.—Mrs. Phil-eldredge, Jr., H. Martinson, Miss H. Simeron, Mrs. Webster, S. E. Taylor, J. Taylor, Miss Bader, Miss Cooke, A. Adams, M. Petty, Yan Kee, J. W. Hall, W. H. Hyselden, Miss Gibson, Tong Keng and wife, Masters Seares (2), O. Nanapi, and 40 deck.

From Kahahele, per stmr. Kilauea Hou, September 15.—J. M. Out.

From Makaweli, per stmr. Mikahala, September 15.—Mr. McDonald and 50 deck passengers.

From Kilauea, per stmr. Iwaleia, September 15.—F. Kapa, Mrs. Hamilton and 22 deck passengers.

From Kanahele, per stmr. Lehua, September 15.—W. R. Reddy, M. Johnson, W. Rapp and 8 deck passengers.

From San Francisco, per stmr. Annie Johnson, September 17.—A. A. Cross, Mrs. Geo. Robinson.

From Hawaii ports, per stmr. Claudine, September 17.—Volcano—Kraft von Bohausen, Miss C. F. Smith, Miss F. Smith, B. F. Bourdema, W. A. Evans, G. R. Harrison, Way Ports—E. D. Baldwin, Quini, Mrs. Mary Souza, Mrs. Geo. Eberlin, C. A. Galbraith, Mrs. P. Peck, W. C. Sea, C. H. W. Hitchcock, Miss S. Peck, Miss E. Peck, Miss M. Peck, Peter Lee and wife, Miss Haunani Lee, Col. G. F. Little, W. S. Wise, J. Gillis, S. Masul, Miss E. Stuppleben, Isaac Rotenberg, E. Madden, R. S. Sant, J. H. Jones, and 113 deck.

From Nawiliwili, per stmr. W. G. Hall, September 17.—Rev. J. M. Lydgate and wife, G. Goodacre and wife, E. Broadbent and wife, C. A. Doyle, C. Creighton, A. G. Correa, S. H. Comstock, J. L. Kouloukou, H. P. Walton, Judge W. L. Stanley, Clive Davies, A. McBryde, Judge W. F. Frear, W. Broadbent, Mrs. J. K. Farley, Miss A. Clark, Miss N. Josiah, D. H. Case, M. D. Monsarrat, D. Donaldson, E. B. McClanahan, S. N. Norrie, C. J. Fishel, Miss E. Goodacre, J. E. Dehott, P. Higgins, Li Cheung, Ah On, C. Nang, J. Tanaka, T. McCants Stewart, and 8 deck.

From San Francisco, per stmr. Nippon Maru, September 18.—For Honolulu—Mrs. A. Wilhoit and child, Roger Chickering, Mrs. E. D. Tenney and 2 children and servant, Jos. C. Raas, Mrs. Jos. C. Raas, nurse and sons, F. Stern, Henry Pearce, B. B. Kinkade, A. D. Harrison, Dr. Geo. Herbert, Mrs. Geo. Herbert, 2 children and servant, Henry St. Goar, Mrs. Henry St. Goar, Mrs. H. G. Noonan, J. T. Standring, J. W. Rankins, Chas. S. Desky, Mrs. Chas. S. Desky, Miss Florence Desky, Mrs. Holden, C. F. Waldeyer, Mrs. T. C. Drake, John D. Holt, Miss Ellen Holt, Miss Lily Blum, E. H. Lucas, Dr. D. H. H. J. Everett, Mrs. F. G. Snow, C. Chastendyk, Mrs. E. Lyons, H. P. Eakin, R. P. Huie, Through—For Yokohama—Mrs. M. L. Allen, H. Hira, T. Yamaba, W. H. Wakefield, Mrs. W. H. Wakefield, For Shanghai—M. F. Patterson, For Hongkong—F. Marsland, Mrs. F. Zumlohe, Gen. Count Reventlow, Dr. Pfleger, Gen. Baron Von Karff, August Mayer, Mr. Beckman, J. Gerlach, Mr. Haubitzober, Mrs. Richter, Miss Kitty Wilbur and servant, Mrs. J. Clemmons, Miss M. Stetson, Miss A. De Long, Miss M. Hyde, Mrs. J. F. Smith, Master Smith, Mrs. Flora Elton, Miss Vera Elton, Miss Della Clay-burn, Olney Robbins, Miss I. F. Robbins, Miss E. P. Robbins, Miss Calra Robbins, C. Graves, B. C. Roberts, C. F. Davis, A. L. Young, Albert Raas, Mrs. C. F. Snow and infant.

## Departed.

For San Francisco, per bark Albert, September 15.—C. Ahm.

For Koloa, Eleale and Makaweli, per stmr. Ke Au Hou, September 14.—L. Kahilbaum and wife.

For San Francisco, per stmr. Mariposa, September 15.—M. C. Mott-Smith, Mrs. Mary Burns and child, J. H. Love, J. L. McDonald, R. W. Anderson, H. Wendte, Miss D. Kerr, Miss Morton, Mrs. Z. K. Meyer, Miss G. Smith, Miss A. Barthrop, Mrs. Gustav Aubertin, Arthur E. Corder, James H. Love, Mrs. Moir, Mrs. D. Logan, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Kennedy, Ronald Kennedy, Bruce Kennedy, Miss McMillan, G. A. Dauphery and daughter, Mrs. E. W. Peterson and child, Mrs. F. Grundell, O. R. Morgan, Miss Maggie Moore, Osgood Moore, Miss Corcoran, Ethel Bashford, L. Branscombe, Gladys Bashford, Mr. and Mrs. Emelton, H. B. Roberts, Herbert Ashton, Alex. Cochran, W. J. Townsend, C. Lyndon, F. Thompson, Percy Ward, Mr. Francis, H. B. Lazzare, S. M. Brooks, Mr. Marion, W. H. Bailey, Ed. Bailey, Mr. McPhie, F. L. Dorch, and 19 passage.

For Kapa, per stmr. James Makee, September 15.—E. Lindermann, Leo Gook.

## WHARF AND WAVE.

The America Maru of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha caught fire in her coal bunker at Yokohama September 9. The fire was extinguished and the America sailed for this port.

The New Zealand Shipping Company has purchased the good-will and contracts of the Australian-Canadian line, together with the steamers Warrimoo, Aorangi and Mowera, for £145,000, and will continue the present service. The cable-survey ship Egeria, anchored Waikiki of the tug Inoquois in Naval Row late yesterday afternoon from a cruise about 700 miles southward from Kealekue Bay towards Fanning's Island. She took soundings every twenty miles and on her return soundings each day. She remained off shore the greater part of yesterday.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 8.—The Roderick Dhu, Captain Johnson, one of the fastest of the sugar fleet, arrived yesterday, twenty-two days from Hilo. When ten days out Seaman Johnson fell from the foretopgallars yard, catching in the stays, and broke a collar-bone, besides receiving other injuries. The accident happened in a storm which lasted thirty-six hours.

The Toyo Kisen liner Nippon Maru docked yesterday afternoon from San Francisco and will sail for Oriental ports at 10 o'clock this morning. The Nippon Maru is now making fine trips with the following officers: J. F. Allen, commander; N. T. Tate, chief officer; Wm. Duncan, chief engineer; John Piver, purser; H. M. Fine, M.D., surgeon; L. M. Ver Meer, flight clerk.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 12.—The dissatisfaction among the longshoremen on the salmon-packer's vessels spread yesterday a riotous scene. The men demanded a raise from 40 to 50 cents an hour, and yesterday at 1 o'clock they went to work at the figure demanded. The sugar packers Roderick Dhu and Edward May, which were discharging at Oakland, gave in immediately, and work on them was not delayed.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 1.—Captain George S. Calhoun of the bark R. P. Rithet takes command of the ship George Curtis, which has just been added to the Welch & Co.'s fleet. Captain E. P. Drew of the bark, Andrew Welch will command the Rithet. Captain Andrew McPhail, who was formerly chief officer of the Andrew Welch and who took the yacht La Paloma to Honolulu, will be the new master of the Andrew Welch. Captain Bender, late of the schooner Amy Turner, will take the Rithet to Honolulu, where he will turn her over to Captain Drew.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 8.—Another steamer is to be launched from Hay & Wright's yard before the end of the month. It is being built for the Wilder Steamship Company and is to be known as the Kilauea. She is 150 feet in length, 39 feet in breadth of beam and 12 feet in depth of hold. She will run in the inter-island trade. Still another vessel is to be turned out from the same yard this month. She is a 4-masted schooner, built for Martin Sanders & Co. She is 162.18 feet in length, 37.5 breadth of beam and 12 1/2 feet in depth of hold. She will be launched about the 23d inst.

## ON HER MAJESTY VOYAGE.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 6.—Greater than the Great Eastern, sheltering between her decks the population of a village, the White Star liner Oceanic swung out of the Mersey tonight on her maiden trip across the Atlantic.

On the pier from which her tenders transferred passengers and their friends was a crowd greater than any attracted by a mere merchantman since the Great Eastern started, half a century ago, on the voyage immortalized by Jules Verne.

Nothing less than the naval maneuvers has ever before brought out such a fleet of river craft as stocked, midge-like, about the towering liner. With her length of 704 feet and her tonnage of 17,000, she dwarfed everything else within view.

## DORN.

HORNER—At Kukuau, Hawaii, to the wife of Albert Horner, a son, on Sunday, September 10, 1899.

GILLILAND—In this city, September 17, 1899, to the wife of Richard L. Gilliland, a son.

LEE—In this city, Sept. 17, 1899, to the wife of Walter E. Lee, a son.

## DIED.

BROWN—At Honokaa, Hawaii, on Sept. 13, 1899, Marie Louise, the beloved infant daughter of William and Margaret M. Brown, aged 6 weeks and 4 days.

KALUA—In Wailuku, Maui, Sept. 12, 1899, Agnes Nunehiwani, beloved daughter of Judge J. W. and Mrs. Kalua, aged 24 years and 6 months.

Castle & Cooke received yesterday the Nippon Maru the following advices in regard to the sugar market: Centrifugals declined to 4 1/2c; sale on 8th inst., 1,390 tons, to arrive, at 4 1/2c, which is the closing basis.

## TRESPASS NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS FOUND TRESPASSING on any lands belonging to or in the possession of E. C. Greenwell without permission will be prosecuted. Kealekue, Hawaii, Aug. 28, 1899. E. C. GREENWELL, Executrix.

## KIMU NOTICE.

THE FOURTH ASSESSMENT, 10 per cent, or \$5.00 per share, on the assessable stock of Kihit Plantation Co. will be due and payable October 1st, 1899, by order of the directors.

J. P. COOKE, Treasurer. September 4, 1899. 2105

## COLUMBIA IN PORT

## United States Transport for Manila

Has Abut Six Hundred of the New Thirty-fourth Volunteer Regt. meet on Board.

(From Monday's Daily.)

The United States army transport Columbia, with 500 men of the Thirty-fourth Regiment United States Volunteers—five companies, E, F, G, H and L, including the headquarters staff and band—is at Pacific Mail wharf coaling for Manila. It is expected she will sail late tonight, though it may be tomorrow morning before everything is in readiness for her departure. United States Quartermaster Colonel Rublen and Chief Clerk Office are doing everything to give her quick despatch, which may be accomplished this evening.

The Columbia arrived from San Francisco about 4 o'clock yesterday, having been signaled off Waimanalo about 1 o'clock. The other seven companies of the Thirty-fourth Regiment were left at the Presidio to follow in the transport Belgian King, which was scheduled to sail on the 15th inst.

The troops on board the Columbia are in charge of Colonel L. Y. Kennon, commanding, and Major J. Penn. The officers with him are Capt. W. D. Newball, regimental adjutant; Lieut. Max James, battalion adjutant; Captains Danes, Russell, Kollis, French, and Goodrich; First Lieutenants Bracken, Henton and Decker; Second Lieutenants Verill, Lannan and Lansing; Captain Truworthy, assistant surgeon, U.S.V., and Dr. White, acting assistant surgeon, U.S.V.

Capt. Brewster of the Ninth United States Infantry is acting quartermaster and commissary of the Columbia. Two civilian clerks accompany him. Colonel Kennon has seen service in the Cuban campaign and received mention for gallantry at Porto Rico. Most of the officers on board are regular army men who have been under the Spanish fire in the past year, and two, Captain Dame and Lieutenant Max Lidd, were with Roosevelt's Rough Riders. Captain Russell was a major in the First Territorial Volunteer Infantry.

The Columbia was formerly running in the Portland-Hongkong trade in the Northern Pacific line. She is a 2-masted steamer of 1,816 tons net burden, and was built in Glasgow in 1883. Her officers are: Captain T. H. Dobson, First Officer D. R. Fleming, Second Officer A. J. Naylor, Third Officer R. T. Payne, Fourth Officer C. M. Noyes, Engineer J. F. Murphy; Ship's Surgeon A. C. Seely, Purser Theo. H. Robinson.

The Columbia carries a crew of seventy men.

Fourth Officer Noyes is well known in Honolulu, having been in command of the bark Columbia, which ran between Hongkong and Portland. At one time he was master of the bark Alien Besse.

The Columbia will take on about 100 tons of coal.

## METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

By the Government Survey, Published Every Monday.

Barom.	Therm.	Wind.	Clouds.	Humidity.	Rel. Hum.	Dir. Wind.	Force.
9.99	86.0	SE	4-5	88	88	SE	4-5
10.02	85.0	SE	4-5	88	88	SE	4-5
10.05	84.0	SE	4-5	88	88	SE	4-5
10.08	83.0	SE	4-5	88	88	SE	4-5
10.11	82.0	SE	4-5	88	88	SE	4-5
10.14	81.0	SE	4-5	88	88	SE	4-5
10.17	80.0	SE	4-5	88	88	SE	4-5
10.20	79.0	SE	4-5	88	88	SE	4-5
10.23	78.0	SE	4-5	88	88	SE	4-5
10.26	77.0	SE	4-5	88	88	SE	4-5
10.29	76.0	SE	4-5	88	88	SE	4-5
10.32	75.0	SE	4-5	88	88	SE	4-5
10.35	74.0	SE	4-5	88	88	SE	4-5
10.38	73.0	SE	4-5	88	88	SE	4-5
10.41	72.0	SE	4-5	88	88	SE	4-5
10.44	71.0	SE	4-5	88	88	SE	4-5
10.47	70.0	SE	4-5	88	88	SE	4-5
10.50	69.0	SE	4-5	88	88	SE	4-5
10.53	68.0	SE	4-5	88	88	SE	4-5
10.56	67.0	SE	4-5	88	88	SE	4-5
10.59	66.0	SE	4-5	88	88	SE	4-5
11.02	65.0	SE	4-5	88	88	SE	4-5
11.05	64.0	SE	4-5	88	88	SE	4-5
11.08	63.0	SE	4-5	88	88	SE	4-5
11.11	62.0	SE	4-5	88	88	SE	4-5
11.14	61.0	SE	4-5	88	88	SE	4-5
11.17	60.0	SE	4-5	88	88	SE	4-5
11.20	59.0	SE	4-5	88	88	SE	4-5
11.23	58.0	SE	4-5	88	88	SE	4-5
11.26	57.0	SE	4-5	88	88	SE	4-5
11.29	56.0	SE	4-5	88	88	SE	4-5
11.32	55.0	SE	4-5	88	88	SE	4-5
11.35	54.0	SE	4-5	88	88	SE	4-5
11.38	53.0	SE	4-5	88	88	SE	4-5
11.41	52.0	SE	4-5	88	88	SE	4-5
11.44	51.0	SE	4-5	88	88	SE	4-5
11.47	50.0	SE	4-5	88	88	SE	4-5
11.50	49.0	SE	4-5	88	88	SE	4-5
11.53	48.0	SE	4-5	88	88	SE	4-5
11.56	47.0	SE	4-5	88	88	SE	4-5
11.59	46.0	SE	4-5	88	88	SE	4-5
12.02	45.0	SE	4-5	88	88	SE	4-5
12.05	44.0	SE	4-5	88	88	SE	4-5
12.08	43.0	SE	4-5	88	88	SE	4-5
12.11	42.0	SE	4-5	88	88	SE	4-5
12.14	41.0	SE	4-5	88	88	SE	4-5
12.17	40.0	SE	4-5	88	88	SE	4-5
12.20	39.0	SE	4-5	88	88	SE	4-5
12.23	38.0	SE	4-5	88	88	SE	4-5
12.26	37.0	SE	4-5	88	88	SE	4-5
12.29	36.0	SE	4-5	88	88	SE	4-5
12.32	35.0	SE	4-5	88	88	SE	4-5
12.35	34.0	SE	4-5	88	88	SE	4-5
12.38	33.0	SE	4-5	88	88	SE	4-5
12.41	32.0	SE	4-5	88	88	SE	4-5
12.44	31.0	SE	4-5	88	88	SE	4-5
12.47	30.0	SE	4-5	88	88	SE	4-5
12.50	29.0	SE	4-5	88	88	SE	4-5
12.53	28.0	SE	4-5	88	88	SE	4-5
12.56	27.0	SE	4-5	88	88	SE	4-5
12.59	26.0	SE	4-5	88	88	SE	4-5
13.02	25.0	SE	4-5	88	88	SE	4-5
13.05	24.0	SE	4-5	88	88	SE	4-5
13.08	23.0	SE	4-5	88	88	SE	4-5
13.11	22.0	SE	4-5	88	88	SE	4-5
13.14	21.0	SE	4-5	88	88	SE	4-5
13.17	20.0	SE	4-5	88	88	SE	4-5
13.20	19.0	SE	4-5	88	88	SE	4-5
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